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Copenhagen Nato summit gives little fillip to European Year

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

Crises may be less and less frequent at the six-monthly Nato summits, the latest of which was recently held in Copenhagen, but the North Atlantic pact has no shortage of problems.

All concerned have come to accept the fact that problems are nothing out of the ordinary. They realise that an organisation as manifold and in many respects as novel as Nato is bound continually to develop its structure in order to adapt to changes within member-countries and in other parts of the world.

Nato foreign and domestic policies are reciprocal. The one continually brings influence to bear on the other and they can no longer be either conducted or outlined separately.

This is by no means such a matter-of-course comment as it may nowadays read or sound. For many years foreign affairs (defence, the deterrent, the military and political contribution of tension) were so much in the foreground that the *significance of developments* within the alliance was underestimated.

Nato domestic policy consists not only of its written and unwritten constitution, ranging from the North Atlantic Treaty and ancillary agreements and the countless resolutions and communiqués of the North Atlantic Council to the customs that have, with the passage of time, evolved in mutual relations on the basis of formal procedure.

It also, for instance, consists of the assessment made of Nato and its duties by the general public in member-coun-oncounters, since the agenda of changes within and without to which the alliance must respond is long and arduous.

It includes the transition from confrontation to cooperation, as President Nixon put it, the weakening of the United States in relation to the growth in power, particularly economic power, achieved by Western Europe and, last but not least, the growing scepticism, particularly of young people, towards the military and politicians.

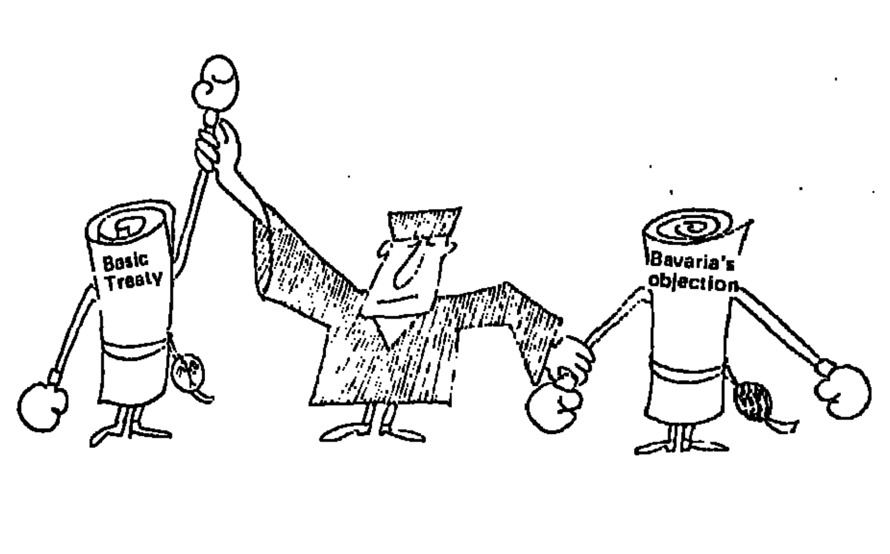
This critical attitude is lent support by the helpless experience of the war in Vietnam and not exactly tempered by extremely contradictory assessments of *the dangers that may face the West in the* years to come.

In the long term this last-named topic will represent by far the greatest and most complex challenge. Nato leaders will, moreover, have difficulty in meeting it. At best they will manage indirectly, always providing that psychological *stratagems prove their worth.*

This is why Nato will have to retain, or regain, credibility in its proclaimed targets, a point made clearly and anxiously for the first time by no less than half a dozen Foreign Ministers in Copenhagen.

The commitment that resounds in the preamble to the North Atlantic Treaty "to safeguard the freedom, common heritage and civilisation of our peoples, based on the principles of democracy, individual freedon and the rule of law," exists on paper only for the governments of a number of member-countries.

When other member-governments tacitly tolerate this state of affairs Nato certainly appears less convincing. Criticism, on the other hand, creates difficulties. It is hard to find the golden mean.



Results of the second round in Karlsruhe
(Cartoon: Benedek/Süddeutsche Zeitung)

It will, on the other hand, be up to individual member-countries to evolve forms of military service that both in themselves and against the background of political detente appear sensible and acceptable to young people again.

Nato could nonetheless lend a collective hand by fostering an exchange of experience and, always assuming this ever comes about, by rendering the cost-efficiency ratio of the armed forces more favourable by means of rationalisation in every conceivable sector.

In this respect much, if not everything, remains to be done. The Eastern Bloc has a much easier time of it in this context, Moscow being much more ruthless in its leadership.

Above all, Nato policy must have the *ring of conviction* – both for the East and for its own. Endeavours to bring about a relaxation of tension must be continued. The next steps in this direction were rehearsed in Copenhagen.

The scope of the European security conference proved gratifyingly visible at a glance bearing in mind, at least, the *modest initial expectations* and the difficulties of such an encounter for all concerned.

In comparison the MBFR talks, the official commencement of which was urged on the East by the Copenhagen communiqué, appear to represent impenetrable terrain, even within the ranks of Nato itself.

Quite apart from France's standing to one side on this issue, the process of decision-making on targets and negotiation tactics has not made much progress despite years of preliminaries.

And despite all American assurances to the contrary it was clear at Copenhagen that not everyone was convinced that Washington and Moscow would not strike a bargain over Europe's head.

Relations between America and its allies in Europe were, finally, the third major item on the agenda. No one expected a pat solution to be reached at Copenhagen. In particular the resistance proffered by France has put a damper on such enthusiasm as there may have been for far-reaching reforms.

European Year, as US Presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger termed 1973, thus looks unlikely to achieve conclusive results on any of the issues mentioned. *The sole conflict that seems likely to be* resolved is the cod war off the coasts of Iceland.

Hans Gerlach

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 18 June 1973)

IN THIS ISSUE

tries. Arms and equipment of the three services are only of value as a contribution towards the maintenance of the military and political balance of power for as long as they are considered necessary by the armed forces and the general public of the countries concerned.

The Copenhagen summit dealt with all these problems and developments and the same will be true of all future Nato

GDR and FRG apply for UN membership

At the next General Assembly of the United Nations this country and the GDR will be included. The joint application will represent, at the very least, a break with the tradition that divided nations are not allowed to join.

Nationalist China was the last victim of this practice, being sent packing from the UN building on the banks of New York's East River when its place in the UN and on the Security Council was taken by the *People's Republic.*

It may not have been part and parcel of the logic of this international political transaction but it was certainly in the wake of international developments that the four founding members of the world organisation agreed to open the UN's doors to the two German states as soon as they had concluded the Basic Treaty.

Bonn and East Berlin have accordingly contracted to adhere to the aims and principles embodied in the UN Charter and to resolve their conflicts exclusively by peaceful means.

This has been done by the many countries that have joined the initial fifty UN members in the quarter of a century that has ensued since the Charter was first signed – and by no means all of them have adhered to their undertakings in practice.

This country and the GDR need not be expected to break their word on this point, not because they might not want to but because each in its own way is bound by *treaty obligations to the United States* and the Soviet Union respectively, the two of which still dominate the UN. Should Bonn and East Berlin cross swords they will do so within the framework of such conflicts as may from time to time recur between the White House and the Kremlin.

This too reflects the end of the post-war era, which from this country's point of view was laid to rest formally with the conclusion of the treaties between Bonn and Moscow, Warsaw and East Berlin.

It also marks the end of an era for the United Nations itself, which was set up originally as a means of domesticating the trouble-makers after World War II. In gaining access to the UN Bonn and East Berlin have finally been granted international political absolution.

Robert Haerdter

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 15 June 1973)

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

West must stand firm and united at Helsinki

Has Helsink been worthwhile? The upshot of half a year's preliminary talks at ambassadorial level, put in a nutshell, is that no country has made a substantial concession and none has made substantial progress in anticipation of the Foreign Ministers' conference on security and cooperation in Europe that is to begin in the Finnish capital on 3 July.

This is easily exemplified with reference to the two major political issues: acknowledgement by Western Europe of Soviet post-war gains in Europe by means of some kind of peace treaty and, conversely, greater domestic freedom in the communist countries in the shape of easier travel and freer movement of news and views.

The Nato countries and the neutrals in Europe, who for the most part are orientated towards them, have been able to forestall the first but unable to achieve more than the slightest progress towards the second.

As is always the case when Foreign Ministers' conferences are convened there is a characteristic juxtaposition of movement and restriction, of change and fullscale application of the brakes.

On every issue, whether it be the principles of security, peaceful settlement of conflict, disarmament, trade and cooperation of all kinds, repatriation of families, travel or the exchange of news, progress is only possible to the anchors are slammed on whenever one side or the other feels the need.

This, then, is the lowest common denominator, and the Helsinki talks have so far progressed not one jot further. This minimum consensus has come as a disappointment for free Europe.

Mr Brezhnev wants the conference to be held at virtually all cost, as his Bonn visit again demonstrated. The Western countries' greatest concession to the Soviet Union has been to agree at all to attend a conference of this kind. But in return Moscow has yet to deliver the goods – goods of any kind – at Helsinki.

The Soviet counter-concession was to have been greater consideration for the Western call for relaxation of Soviet power structures in Europe, and if Mr Brezhnev is determined to hold a conference with President Nixon and other heads of government he ought to be prepared to pay something for the privilege.

Why has there so far been no political balance struck in concessions and counter-concessions at Helsinki? Why, for that matter, is there little hope of any improvement in the situation when the Foreign Ministers themselves meet?

The Western countries lack a joint detente strategy. Initially the West and neutral countries at Helsinki scored great successes on all procedural issues because they acted in unison. But when it came to brass tacks conflicting interests came into their own.

The Americans were afraid lest a tough approach in Helsinki might prejudice the prospects of the MBFR talks in Vienna and Salt II in Geneva.

France did not want to spoil its chances as a partner of the Soviet Union in the detente stakes. This country did not want to disappoint the Soviet Union after Mr Brezhnev had made it quite clear during his visit to Bonn that he expected great things of the Helsinki talks – and hoped that the Federal Republic would play ball.

Countries claiming to have a "special relationship" with the Soviet Union were particularly careful to avoid forcing the issues. They considered the whole enterprise to be something of a tight-rope walk and did not want to run the risk of the conference turning out to be a failure.

They are counting on an unintentional but long-term improvement in the traffic of men and inform tion in the wake of growing economic, technological and scientific cooperation. The Soviet Union will no doubt counter any threats from this quarter.

Another group of countries, including Switzerland, Italy and Britain (which has paid more attention in Helsinki to the maintenance of Western unity than to the actual outcome of the conference), is not prepared to rely on long-term hopes of detente and wants to see Soviet counter-concessions here and now.

Bearing in mind that it is Leonid Brezhnev who is so keen on holding the conference and that he is now at the peak of his power the time is surely ripe, they argue, for successful demands that the Soviet Union make its contribution towards detente instead of the West continuing to foot the long-term political bill.

Yet Western views diverge widely on what, in the situation, represents a tolerable amount of liberalisation and a reasonable demand to make of the Soviet Union.

Everyone realises that Moscow will only countenance a slight improvement as regards news from the West and information about life in the West. The disagreement is on whether to demand a little or to insist on next to nothing.

In view of the Soviet Union's overwhelming interest in ensuring that the conference takes place and achieves tolerable results Western demands that on the face of it appear to be nonsensically far-reaching would probably make sound sense.

The outcome of the preliminary talks in Helsinki would probably have been a good deal more satisfactory if the West had continued to adopt on issues of substance the tough and uniform attitude successfully but alas temporarily adopted on procedural matters.

This failure can still be made good, but only at the cost of far more strenuous effort.

Günther Gillessen

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 5 June 1973)

Peking woos Med. countries

Since the beginning of 1971 China appears to have evolved a Mediterranean policy clearly determined by anti-Soviet considerations. Diplomatic ties have since been established with Turkey, Lebanon, Malta, Greece andd Spain, among others.

China is now on normal diplomatic terms with all Mediterrean countries save Israel and Libya and thus enjoys an inordinately powerful position in this part of the world considering China itself is so far distant geographically.

It will, no doubt, not be long before Libya too, currently in the throes of a cultural revolution of its own, also establishes diplomatic relations with Peking.

The extent to which Peking is prepared to go in countering Moscow is demonstrated by the establishment of diplomatic ties with Greece and Spain.

The new Chinese ambassador arrived in Athens in mid-March. The Greek government expects normal relations with Peking to bring not only foreign policy benefits but also domestic advantages, since it ought to intensify existing confusion among Greek left-wingers.

Peking's rapprochement with Madrid was likewise motivated by a desire to stymie Soviet policy in the Mediterranean. Spain was previously rated the firmest supporter of Chiang Kai-shek in Europe. Taiwan now has only two ambassadors left in this part of the world – in Portugal and at the Vatican.

Peking's Mediterranean policy, taking in its stride countries such as Greece and Spain, is part and parcel of an all-round anti-Soviet maritime strategy that is being pursued systematically.

Oskar Weggel

(Die Welt, 13 June 1973)

Moscow rebuffs Japanese Premier Tanaka

Out of the blue the Soviet Union has postponed until some unspecified later date this autumn the visit to Moscow by Japanese Premier Tanaka that for some months has been scheduled for the end of August.

At the same time the mid-June visit by a Japanese industrial delegation to discuss the controversial project of a pipeline from Irkutsk to Eastern Siberia has been cancelled by the Soviet hosts.

The postponement of the Japanese Premier's visit, it thus follows, is not merely due to coincidental difficulties attendant on the proposed schedule. It represents a deliberate political snub.

It looks very much as though the 1971 Nixon shock following the surprise announcement of the US leader's intention to visit Peking is being followed by a Brezhnev shock for the Japanese.

Like his predecessor, Mr Sato, Premier Tanaka has sustained a considerable loss of face as a result of the announcement from Moscow – and this is the worst thing that could happen to a politician in the Far East.

Only a day before Soviet ambassador Troyanovski was instructed to postpone the visit Mr Tanaka had granted *Pravda* an interview on the subject of his forthcoming visit to Moscow. He thus had no idea of what was in store for him...

Premier Tanaka is out on a limb at home as it is. In a recent opinion poll onyly 29 per cent of those questioned claimed to approve of his policies. Following his visit to Peking last September he enjoyed 62 per cent support among the Japanese general public.

By means of the Moscow visit Mr Tanaka had hoped to regain prestige. This spring he seemed inclined to shelve the controversial issue of the return to Japan by the Soviet Union of the Kurile islands. In recent weeks fellow Liberal Democrats have resurrected the issue, though.

Since Moscow seems determined not to return the islands the intention was evidently to put the Prime Minister in a tight spot.

With due regard to China the Japanese government has declined to provide government backing for the billions in credit needed to finance the Eastern Siberian pipeline project, which on the other hand it would nonetheless like to see come off.

Moscow obviously feels the time is ripe to turn the screws on Japan. This may render Mr Tanaka's position even weaker but in the long run it will add fuel to the fires of latent Japanese distrust of the Soviet Union.

(Deutsche Zeitung, 15 June 1973)

Brandt sees hopes of peace settlemen in Mid-East

DER TAGESSPIEGEL

Tense expectation accompanied first visit to Israel by a Chancellor while still in office becau was bound to recall memories emotions of a grim and none too past.

Willy Brandt did not sidestep m The Chancellor shares, in common Germans, everywhere, this burden of past even though he may bear no pers responsibility.

Not since the days of Konrad Aden has there been a German head of gov ment who has so convincingly repres the "other Germany" and bee readily accepted by most young peo both parts of Germany as Willy Br.

As a model of propriety the Cha has also put his ideas into practi means of the Federal government's p policies. Thus even in the Jewish where the dreadful past will nev forgotten, the Chancellor has e moral respect over and above the ra due to his personal past.

Misunderstanding and sore poin recent months in connection with B attitude towards the Middle East been clarified. Israel's Premier Gold has accepted an invitation to visi country and Willy Brandt has ou the special nature of relations with against the grim background of the reign of terror.

A few weeks previously F Minister Walter Scheel enco understanding of this approach tour of Arab capitals. Bonn's polic the Middle East has been ren credible again, a credibility gap havin to the break between Bonn and the A world on a previous occasion.

For the Israeli government Willy B currently represents an interesting site number because of his good r with both East, West and the T World.

Discussions centred around the M East conflict. By virtue of his m meetings Willy Brandt is conversant the views of President Nixon, Ge Secretary Brezhnev and Marshal Tito peaceful settlement.

The Chancellor did not mince word his view of the prospects of a p initiative with UN and great p backing and designed eventually to l to direct negotiations between the pa immediately concerned.

It may be assumed that this line thought does not represent the views Willy Brandt alone.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 9 June 1973)

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■ POLITICS

Helmut Kohl – the new CDU party leader

Helmut Kohl is the new Chairman of the Christian Democratic Union. The election of 43 year-old Kohl, the premier of the Rhineland Palatinate, on 12 June ended the Barzel era. Rainer Barzel departed the leadership of the party, having already surrendered leadership of the parliamentary group on 9 May.

Shortly after vacating the post of CDU floor leader Barzel announced that he would not stand for re-election to the party leadership, which he had held since 1971, so this left a walkover for Kohl.

The vote of confidence in Kohl was unequivocal if not overwhelming. Of the 601 delegates present 520 voted for him, 51 against, 29 abstained and one paper was spoilt.

At the suggestion of the new Chairman Professor Kurt Biedenkopf, an expert on matters of worker participation in management, was elected General Secretary. Of the 601 votes he received 529.

On the initial vote all five suggested deputies received the necessary majority. Hans Katzer (487), Gerhard Stoltenberg (557) and Helga Wex (437) were re-elected. New members of the party committee are Baden-Württemberg premier Hans Filbinger (517) (in the post formerly held by Gerhard Schröder, who quit voluntarily) and the NRW Opposition leader Heinrich Köppler (529) who takes Kohl's place.

In his first basic policy speech in his new role Helmut Kohl described the CDU as a party of "dynamic freedom" and urged the "union" parties to greater solidarity. He draw a dividing line between freedom and equality, stating that a person who wanted freedom for mankind could not be in favour of a totally egalitarian society but rather equality of opportunity.



Helmut Kohl

(Photo: Sven Simon)

In the section of his speech devoted to foreign policy the new party Chairman underlined the fact that legally binding treaties were binding for the CDU/CSU as well.

Before the elections to the new party committee the previous General Secretary Conrad Kraske became the first prominent member of the CDU to recognise the two-state nature of present-day Germany. He said that for the "union" parties to pursue a realistic foreign policy they would have to accept that Germany is made up of two States and looked like remaining so for a long time.

Rainer Barzel, unlike previous outgoing Christian Democrat leaders, has not become honorary Chairman of the CDU, but has been elected to the national executive, receiving the second highest number of votes.

In his closing address he warned against accepting the lowest common denominator as a sufficient basis for a joint policy.

Amid applause from delegates he stated, with a clear allusion to the CSU, "We must ensure that progress, momentum and change do not take a back seat with the dictates of a minority hiding behind the party line."

(Die Zeit, 15 June 1973)

New CDU leader is not in for an easy time

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

At the moment the government is enjoying an unheard-of privilege. It can do – or leave undone – practically anything it wishes. There is no Opposition. Of course the "union" parties are still raising their voice and making it heard far and wide at times. But basically the Chancellor and his government are faced by a large group of individual opponents, not a concerted Opposition.

There is no Opposition qualified and ready to take over the responsibility of government at any moment, as our parliamentary democracy provides for.

Following Rainer Barzel's resignation from his two offices – party and floor leader – the CDU is now irrevocably forced to accept the challenge presented to it to reform its internal structure.

It is idle to squabble over the claim that the party should have done this back in the autumn of 1969 when it ceased to provide the Federal Chancellor, and argue that the party has again taken its time since the election disaster of last November in getting to grips with this problem.

There are three reasons why this year is appropriate to mark the beginning of a new era for the CDU. The first was the election of Karl Carstens to the position of Chairman of the parliamentary party, then the election of Helmut Kohl to the role of Chairman of the party as a whole. This at least marks the formal end of the leadership crisis.

Then thirdly, at the party-political conference in Hamburg in October there will be the attempt to provide the CDU with a new political line, discussions that are bound to spark off many a conflict.

Thus Helmut Kohl is entering into a key position. He is taking on an office that in all fairness has been like an empty house in the past, a decorative but not particularly useful position.

In truth the party bigwigs in the past – Konrad Adenauer, Ludwig Erhard, Kurt Georg Kiesinger and Rainer Barzel – only wanted to hold this position for dog-in-the-manger reasons. They were concerned that the power and favour they had won elsewhere should not be open to challenge from party headquarters.

The leadership of the party has always come from the Chancellor's office, or since 1969 from the parliamentary leader of the Opposition and candidate for the Chancellery.

The short period during which Adenauer continued to lead the CDU, but his successor Ludwig Erhard, whom Adenauer only suffered unwillingly, reigned as Chancellor, should serve as a warning agaist unproductive dualism of leadership.

There is no guarantee that this would automatically be repeated in all its horrific details. Nevertheless the rivalry for influence and power we can expect between Carstens and Kohl is only natural. Neither regards himself simply as an interim solution. Quite apart from the two men's differing temperaments and the differing ability to get their own way which is sure to make itself felt the obvious advantage lies with the Chairman of the parliamentary party, the floor leader Carstens.

All decisions taken by the parliamentary group originate from him or at least pass through his hands at some stage. Nothing by-passes him. It is up to him to create majorities and reconcile minorities.

In the end it is he, as the most important spokesman of his party in the Bundestag, who has to present CDU policies forcefully and convincingly. In terms of office, however, he is the born adversary of the Chancellor.

Business forces him to take a constant position in the limelight, constantly in the public gaze. Thus he is automatically regarded as the alternative to the leader of the government. Carstens would be a great disappointment if he viewed his role otherwise!

The party leader, on the other hand, generally speaking plays second fiddle, unless, that is, he is bold enough to try to win fame for himself with adventurous go-it-alone ventures. It is not a position that covers a man in glory. It would be doing Kohl an injustice to deny that he has set himself high standards in taking on a job that is really mainly a question of filling a vacuum.

The plight of the CDU is basically due to signs of decay, failures and weaknesses which spread through the party in its twenty years in power and which cannot be put to rights by pragmatic efforts in the Bundestag, however striking these may be.

The CDU may claim that in the fifties it kept abreast of the times more than any other party, but in the past ten years the Christian Democrats have lagged behind developments and lost contact with the spiritual trends of the seventies. For too long the CDU has tried to sun itself in the ever-fading glow of its past glories.

Younger members of the party scoff at the tried-and-tested seniors and the CDU's pluralism, which has become debased by being put-upon excessively by vested interests. An aged political grouping must develop into a party for the masses.

This reorganisation will certainly be a massive task. The main thing the party must offer is political content that corresponds with the contemporary idea of what a popular party is all about.

The fields of social welfare policy must be ploughed up and made fertile, taking in such topics as worker participation, land laws, taxation and education. It is not sufficient simply to act contrary to

Continued on page 5

Rainer Barzel's era ends – Helmut Kohl's begins

Helmut Kohl said in Saarbrücken in 1971 that a defeat would not mean disaster for him – he could wait. He said it prior to the election to the CDU party chairmanship in which he was crushed by Rainer Barzel.

And Kohl, now 43, did not even have to wait two years. Rainer Barzel suffered a defeat on Ostpolitik, lost a general election and lost confidence within the party with astonishing speed. His position became untenable and Kohl swept in.

But the head of the state government in Mainz has not had an easy time of it in the CDU. The final assaults on him after Barzel had quit the progressive camp of the social-services committees and the Junge Union irritated him. It is not only since he began to work on a party programme that he has understood himself to be a reformer.

From Kohl's point of view, therefore, there were forces within the party that did not orientate themselves on his role for the CDU, but which wanted to build up a "cardboard colleague" who could lead the discussions on personalities and positions within the party.

Kohl, a six footer, is known as the "black giant" and obviously much of the criticism is coming from Lilliput. Those who would hold a candle to Kohl have to stand on stilts.

Kohl's dilemma is that his achievements in the Palatinate are not known to a wider public and the abilities of this giant when it comes to the more sensitive aspects of politics and to drawing hard-working people to his side are little known.

On a national plane his most famous achievement was failing on the matter of worker participation, which he himself admits. When he rejected the siggestions put forward by the party committee and came up with another scheme in Düsseldorf he incurred the wrath of the social services committees.

His difficulties on the road to administrative reform and in the fight against religious narrow-mindedness have been considerable. On the domestic policy scene it was he who decided that, alone if necessary, he would use the vote of the Palatinate in the Bundesrat to allow the East Bloc treaties to pass, when the Opposition, torn hither and thither between Yea and Nay decided on abstention.

The public is not generally aware that whenever the CDU has come to a tricky crossroads in recent years Kohl has always been on the spot helping to point the way ahead. One must also commend his loyalty to Rainer Barzel in a phase when their interests were divergent.

Kohl comes from the Catholic Rhine, Saar, Moselle area. He is married to a Protestant from Saxony and they have two children. It would be unjust to dismiss him as "provincial" and Kohl has always been upset by such criticism.

With his skills at mockery and irony Kohl has often proved that his state does not only produce slow-witted plodders.

Despite his comparative youth Kohl has a good deal of work in the party behind him. He joined the CDU at seventeen and was a member of the Federal state

Bremer Nachrichten

committee by 25. At 29 he entered the provincial assembly. By 33 he had become floor leader. He succeeded Peter Altmaier to the premiership at the age of 39.

Helmut Kohl was born in Ludwigshafen. He studied law and politics, and graduated in history.

His job now is to lead the CDU out of the doldrums. He needs to unify various groups in he party. He needs to help them make important decisions. His lot is not an easy one.

Hans H. Heckmann

(Bremer Nachrichten, 13 June 1973)

■ BOOKS

Sociologists examine life in city slums

You tinkers and anti-social swine are only two of the insults that schoolchildren hurl at fellow-pupils who, despite all their differences, have one factor in common — their address.

They all live on the edge of a city in an isolated region, cut off from the world outside. Despite our affluent society these poor people live in atrocious living, financial and hygienic conditions.

Some seven million inhabitants of the Federal Republic earn an income under the minimum existence level set out in the welfare laws. Over half a million of them live in emergency accommodation — in an unwalled ghetto, as Henner Hess and Achim Mechler claim in their sociological report about the inhabitants of two streets in a poor area of a South German city.

Henner Hess, Achim Mechler: *Ghetto ohne Mauern. Ein Bericht aus der Unterschicht.* (Unwalled Ghetto. Report from the Sub-proletariat) Suhrkamp Verlag, Frankfurt. pp. 239. Six Marks.

They admit that it is not a ghetto in the historical sense of the word but claim hat these people are confronted with obstacles every day and at all stages of their life — and these invisible walls can be as insurmountable as ones of stone.

Hess and Mechler were able to interview ninety households of four hundred persons in all. They examined such varying aspects as living conditions, quality of life, school attendance, profession, income, contacts and political and religious beliefs.

Various authorities such as schools, welfare departments, courts and public prosecutor offices granted the two researchers access to their files, allowing them to gain some idea of the background to the biographical data they obtained from the people in question.

Hess and Mechler considered this particularly important. "Studying their history is indispensable if relations between society and its outsiders, its homeless and criminals is to be seen as a slow process of stigmatisation," they explain.

This process — beginning with the feeling of guilt engendered in middle-class visitors, their automatic defence mechanisms and the biological and psychological theories they put forward as a result — is painstakingly illustrated by the two researchers.

It becomes even more obvious, more drastic and more concrete when the inhabitants of these poor areas record the history of their lives on tape. The book contains an appendix entitled "Voices from the Ghetto" and the sober, clumsy and stereotyped language of the ghetto-dwellers should make any reader think about the problem.

The children have few chances of escaping from this miserable environment as the population of these camps largely consists of the same families from generation to generation.

The opportunities offered those children starting school are far worse than those enjoyed by their middle-class school-mates as the ghetto babies were branded at birth — nutrition was inadequate, development unsatisfactory, they are harmed by their environment and they have no incentive to display good performances, which is of course disadvantageous where education is concerned.

On top of this, there are the obstacles constantly thrown up by the social and economic aspects of their environment. The curricula and teaching methods of schools do not pay much consideration to working-class children. To children of the sub-proletariat it makes no allowances at all.

Children from these ghettos clearly lag behind other children in their academic ability. They are often badly behaved as they have never been introduced to the norms demanded. They have rarely had experience of qualities such as patience, discretion and politeness.

The "language barrier" proves an even greater obstacle to these children than to working-class children as they are given little linguistic incentive in their environment and have not learned how to phrase their sentences more eloquently. Schools soon classify them as failures, outsiders or anti-social elements and this stigma usually accompanies them for the rest of their lives.

It can only be hoped that a large number of teachers will read this section and consider how this vicious circle of utter hardship and lasting discrimination can be overcome.

Hess and Mechler point out that putting these children into homes often results in irreparable damage, though this course is always recommended as a last resort for "difficult" children. A home demands discipline, it suppresses natural instincts, inflicts punishment and often exploits their labour ruthlessly.

Any policy aiming to combat these people's misery effectively must seek the complex causes in socio-psychological reactions, the researchers claim. Aid cannot consist solely of tearing down the slums and transferring their inhabitants to normal residential areas. Hess and Mechler claim that this method has now been proved impractical.

Aid must overcome the negative elements of slum life on the spot. A social infrastructure must be created, social welfare expanded, standards raised and individual abilities encouraged within the framework of the world with which the slum-dweller is acquainted.

The two authors' conclusion is as convincing as the rest of the book which is written objectively and unpolemically though with commitment and feeling for the persons in this predicament.

Heldrun Bleeck
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 8 June 1973)

Intelligence services spotlighted

Thomas Walde's book does not aim to be sensational and does not claim to expose the methods of the intelligence services. It is instead a sober analysis of this country's secret services.

The author examines the extremely interesting question of how an organisation can exist in a State with a democratic constitution when it desires neither publicity nor public control and when it is based on a monocratic system of authority, as secret service expert Johannes Erasmus once claimed.

This may be justified by the need for secrecy when the intelligence services track down the secrets of the enemy and protects this country's secrets from foreign spies — after all, even a republic has its secrets.

But problems crop up when an intelligence service only exists to increase the amount of information available to the government or when it is ruled by the [illegible] a major influence on the decisions of the executive.

Walde hints that the former head of the Federal Intelligence Service, Reinhard Gehlen, suffered from exaggerated ambitions of this type though he is unable to support his argument with much more than journalists' gossip.

His sources and informants are not always a recommendation of the seriousness of his research. The ninety pages of notes may look impressive at first glance but closer examination will bring the reader back down to earth.

These ninety pages contain too many quotes by amateurs such as Louis Hagen and Sefton Delmer, not to mention Julius Mader's pamphlet *The Grey Hand* or Alain Guerin's pseudo-biography *Le Général gris.*

Walde's main source of information on Reinhard Gehlen was evidently the extremely problematical monography by Zolling-Höhne. Some of the more malicious claims are attributed to this work, anyway.

The news weekly *Der Spiegel* plays a dominant role in the list of secondary literature he uses, which does not exactly promise to be of advantage to his book or its objectivity.

Discounting his unreliable sources and taking the main body of his work, it is [illegible] with Walde for pages on end. He is particularly informative in the passages describing the structure and methods of the three intelligence services at work in the Federal Republic — the *Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz* (BfV), the *Militärischer Abschirmdienst* (MAD) and the *Bundesnachrichtendienst* (BND). He even seems to have calculated the sums the Federal Republic spends on these organisations.

The *Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz* and its branches in the Federal states have at their side the so-called political police which figure at a Federal level as the "Bonn Security Group" and at Federal state level as the "State protection departments" affiliated to the local criminal investigation bureaux.

As Walde righly points out, the BfV and its Federal state branches feel that this makes their work easier as they can operate more flexibly. Whenever the intelligence service wishes to use police methods it only has to contact its members in the local criminal investigation bureaux.

After an extremely informative survey of the many complex connections between the secret services and other State departments and private organisations, Walde ends his book by turning once again to the compatability of secret service activities with a democratic constitution.

Thomas Walde: *ND-Report. Die Rolle der Geheimen Nachrichtendienste im Regierungssystem der Bundesrepublik Deutschland.* (Intelligence Service Report. The role of the secret services in the governmental system of the Federal Republic of Germany) Published by R. Piper, München, pp379. 24 Marks.

He does not question the existence of the intelligence services in principle as he believes that not even democratically organised States can exist without defensive measures against enemies and additional sources of information for its political leadership.

Compared with our formal system of human rights, they are a necessary evil which the modern community cannot do

Continued on page 5

German-Czech relations examined briefly

At this historical moment of th[e] relations between the Fe[deral] Republic and its only direct [...] neighbour Czechoslovakia seem to [have] reached some degree of normalis[ation] after many years of effort [...] worthwhile to look back on the cent[uries] of contact between the Germans [and] Czechs.

A good deal of literature on this s[ubject] is available in both German and Cze[ch ...] Radl, the Czech literary historian, w[ho ...] conciliatory work in the years bet[ween] the Two World Wars.

Political historian Fritz Brügel, [...] government official in Prague an[d] advocate of cooperation between Cz[echs] and Germans, wrote a critical analy[sis ...]

Rudolf Hilf: *Deutsche und Tschechen* (Germans and Czechs). Published [by] Leske Verlag, Opladen. pp 138. S[ix]teen Marks.

more recent attempts at reconciliatio[n ...] large-scale work mainly directed a[t] Hitler's fellow-travellers in the Su[deten]land.

The general histories of Czechoslo[vakia] achieve greater balance. The [...] extensive and thorough book of this [...] in German is a multi-volume work [...] Munich historian Karl Bosl which is [...] to be finished.

The shortest, only one hundred p[ages] long, is by Rudolf Hilf and covers [the] period from the Early Stone Age to [the] takeover of the Prague party leader[ship] by Gustav Husak, a Slovak.

Of all the new books on Czechoslo[vakia] written at the present time and und[er the] current political situation, Rudolf [Hilf's] work is one of the most remarkable. [It] is written by an official of the expell[ees'] movement who *approves* of reconcili[ation] between his old Bohemian mo[ther] country and his current West Ger[man] homeland.

The work, issued by the Foreign P[olicy] Association in Bonn, does not igno[re ...] Czech feelings that hindered reco[ncilia]tion with the Sudeten Germans but it brings the positive attitude of a fa[mous] Czech statesman like President Th[omas] Masaryk into the right perspective.

Hilf helps stimulate thought [by] differentiating between the develop[ment] of political and legal relations and [the] evolution of cultural and social rela[tions] between the Czechs and Germans.

He believes that one of the main ca[uses] of Czech-German tension is the inte[rna]tional situation which has always seen [the] two peoples on different sides [in] international conflicts.

Hil may however have provided [too] many second-hand quotes to illustrate [the] historical changes in the structure of [the] Czech State and the German publ[ic's] views on nationality problems.

He believes that the Sudeten Germ[ans] now living in the Federal Republic ha[ve] isolated themselves recently by c[...] to a policy that is still too m[uch] concerned with the past.

He goes beyond the major issue currently being discussed in connect[ion] with a treaty normalising relations and h[is] contribution to the subject has n[ot] therefore been rendered obsolete by th[e] conclusion of such an agreement.

This is a good opportunity to mentio[n] those Czech writers who were driven in[to] exile from their homeland by the even[ts] of recent years and who have now writt[en] some interesting works on the history [of] problems behind German-Czech relatio[ns].

This applies above all to a slim volu[me] recently published in the United States[:] Eduard Goldstücker's *Czech Nation[al] Revival, the Germans and the Jew[s]* published by the University of Californ[ia].

Immanuel Birnbaum
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 25 May 1973)

■ DIPLOMACY

Training centre for diplomats in Bonn

For years Bonn has been trying to improve the training standards available for diplomats. These efforts recently culminated in the establishment of a new school for diplomats, replacing the old provisional headquarters in a Bonn side street.

Newcomers to the Federal Republic's diplomatic corps can now get used to high living. Attaches have for some months been housed on the Venusberg in Bonn where they are being trained in a splendid glass and concrete palace.

Until the beginning of spring 1973 the diplomatic corps was trained and accommodated in the provisional school — an old villa in the Raiffeisengasse, a side street leading to the Foreign Office.

The new school for diplomats in Ippendorf — officially described as the Foreign Office Training Centre — has many advantages over the old building.

The giant complex opened by Foreign Minister Walter Scheel cost eighteen million Marks. Architects Vant Dorp and Hautz did not design one of the usual concrete monstrosities.

The school is more like a plush woodland hotel than a place of education. Young diplomats will be housed her for two years time.

The Ippendorf school allows all three categories of the diplomatic service to be trained under the same roof for the first time. It is usually the graduates of the intermediate and senior courses that are responsible for administration. The embassy chancellor is the highest post available to persons attending these courses.

Diplomats know how much is demanded of administrative personnel and describe them ungrudgingly as the backbone of an embassy. The attaches on the other hand — those who graduate from the senior courses — are able to obtain senior positions ranging from first secretary to ambassador.

Luck plays a role too of course. Diplomats at the school are told that patience is one of the greatest virtues they can display. This also applies to pay and promotion.

Though the prestige enjoyed by a diplomat may be very high, it is only the expenses and other allowances of a foreign posting that make the profession lucrative and help personnel forget the more modest salaries of their early years in the corps.

Lawyers still dominate the diplomatic corps. Attempts have been made to introduce other yardsticks for selection but the current course in Ippendorf — the 28th so far — is being taken by thirty men and two women, twenty of whom are lawyers, six economists, four philologists, one a political scientist and one a chemist.



The new training centre for diplomats in Bonn (Photo: dpa)

There is no final examination at the end of the course, only a final interview. Politics, history and law are the main subjects taught. Language courses are compulsory. Knowledge of English and French is essential.

Diplomatic language is also taught during the language courses. Particular attention is paid to phrases that can be used in official communiques. Students are then able to reel off diplomatic jargon in three languages.

The prevailing attitude in the school cannot be compared with the remoteness that may once have been encountered in the diplomatic corps. The phrase "equality of opportunity" is used conspicuously often. The fact that the nobility and the sons of career diplomats are in the majority has nothing to do with favouritism, the school is quick to point out.

Selection procedure is strict. Any person wishing to attend courses at the school must pass an entrance examination. Two hundred applications are received every year. Only some thirty are accepted. Most applicants receive a friendly letter stating that they did not make the grade despite their excellent performance.

Margret Kämpf
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 6 June 1973)

Bonn is still not represented in 23 nations

Bonn's diplomats are gradually spreading across the globe. In the past two years alone relations have been established with the Sudan, Algeria, Egypt, Poland, Bangladesh, China, Finland and Kuwait.

"Senior personnel are now in short supply," a Foreign Office spokesman claimed recently. The Foreign Office is also finding it hard to find a sufficient number of attaches.

One way out of the personnel shortage is to "twin" embassies. Though Bonn has diplomatic relations with 122 States at present, it only has 108 embassies. Alfred Vestring for instance is ambassador in both Tananarive (Madagascar) and Port Louis (Mauritius).

Alexander Graf York von Wartenburg is accredited in Blantyre (Malawi) as well as to King Jonathan in Lesotho. Ambassador Hans Helmut Freundt represents Bonn in Kuwait, Oman, Bahrain, Qatar and the Arab Emirates.

There are still 23 countries missing in Bonn's diplomatic corps list. Consular relations exist with six of them however. There are a number of reasons why diplomatic relations have not been established with these countries. Bonn cannot be represented in Taiwan because of the People's Republic of China. Rhodesia is ruled out because of Britain and the United Nations.

Bonn's offer in 1969 to establish relations with all countries that wanted to was not taken up by North Korea, Mongolia, Cuba or the Khmer Republic of Cambodia.

Relations with Conakry were frozen in January 1971 after President Sekou Touré of Guinea brusquely broke off relations and arrested members of this country's development aid service.

There are also countries where no diplomatic relations are required. Albania is largely isolated and few States maintain relations with her. The Foreign Office also sees little point sending an ambassador to the island republic of Nauru. The city of Cologne is twelve times as large as the 21 square kilometre guano atoll in the Pacific that was part of the German Marshall Islands up to 1920.

Bonn is only represented by a consul in Suva in the Fiji Isles and in Nuku-Alofa in the Kingdom of Tonga. The principalites of Monaco and Andorra are the responsibility of the consulate general in Marseilles and the consul in Milan takes care of this country's interests in San Marino.

As the Himalayan kingdoms of Bhutan and Sikkim are represented by India as far as foreign policy is concerned, Ambassador Diehl in New Delhi also represents the Federal Republic in these two countries.

The estabishment of diplomatic relations is only a question of time where some countries are concerned. Relations with Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Syria and South Yemen — suspended since 1965 — could soon be resumed as a result of Foreign Minister Walter Scheel's tour of the Middle East.

Contacts have already been established with North Vietnam. Bonn is only waiting to see how the current situation develops.

The exchange of ambassadors with Prague is imminent, following the conclusion of negotiations. Hungary and Bulgaria should follow in the foreseeable future.

The Federal Republic's foreign trade totalled 277,758 million Marks last year. Countries with whom we have no diplomatic relations made up only 7.1 milliards — or 2.6 per cent of the total.

The only major economic interests the Federal Republic has in this sector is with Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria and Saudi Arabia. These countries' trading figures eith the Federal Republic amounted to 5.8 milliard Marks in 1972.

Nauru on the other hand came bottom of Bonn's foreign trade league table, buying only nine thousand Marks' worth of goods last year.

(Welt am Sonntag, 10 June 1973)

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without. The main issue, Walde claims, is whether the activities of the intelligence services aim at stabilising the system or anticipating the future.

From the point of view of their historical development these organisations are doubtlessly first and foremost a political instrument aiming to preserve a restorative system, though this does not exclude the possibility of intelligence being faced with the task of guaranteeing the openness of the system for the purpose of anticipating the future.

To fulfil this duty, they cannot dispense entirely with the traditional methods of a secret service and the organisation these demand. But their findings, the communication of the information they receive and the possibilities of access to it must be adapted to a greater extent to the democratic system by introducing more democratic controls, greater simplicity and the principle of participation.

Alfred Schickel
(Das Parlament, 2 June 1973)

New CDU party leader

Continued from page 3

the Social Democrat line nor to take the government's policies and overhaul them on certain points.

Helmut Kohl wants theoretical discussion, so that the CDU can open its doors to the younger generation and not just cater for the elderly, middle-class businessmen, farmers and scientists.

Up till a few years ago one would have expected that a CDU Chairman should first and foremost be well acquainted with the ins and outs of foreign policy. Kohl's deficiencies in this branch of politics scarcely cause a stir today, since domestic policies are being given precedence all round. With greater political awareness among the general public social welfare today stirs up greater passions than foreign policy used to do.

A glance at Kohl's group of close advisers gives some clue where he will be taking the party. Richard von Weizsäcker will redefine the intellectual bases of the CDU. Kurt Biedenkopf, a manager and political scientist, will take on the job of General Secretary.

Kohl may come to feel he is the belated inheritor of Adenauer's estate. But for the most part he must liquidate the inheritance from the days of Adenauer. Barzel could have been regarded as a youngish member of the old guard. Helmut Kohl is a caesura.

Much credit in advance, despite many reservations, can be paid into Kohl's account. He nurtures the image of being a progressive. His years of provincial activity in the Palatinate have spared him the fray of Bonn with the battles for a new direction.

But in his future role Kohl will neither be able to summon up progressiveness on tap nor push his progressive ideas through by means of force. As a man of the dynamic centre he must put an end to the fossilisation of the right conservative wing of the party. He must also channel the enormous forces of the rather left-wing orientated social services committees in the right direction. The experiment about to be undertaken is without parallel in CDU history.

If in the end the reform of the party into a popular party with liberal and social-conservative traits succeeds this will be of great benefit to the political balance in this country. But the road thither probably passes through the eye of a needle, Hell and high water.

Kurt Becker
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 9 June 1973)

THE ECONOMY

Goldrush '73 as dollar sinks to new low almost daily

The exchange rate of the dollar is sinking. The price of gold is rising. Almost every day we hear of new records being broken by dollar and gold. The ups and downs are becoming more and more hectic. Just a few weeks ago the price of the dollar was reckoned to be 2.85 Marks – today it is struggling at around 2.50 Marks.

Gold is rising to about 130 dollars per fine ounce, about three times the official price which banks of issue are only expected to follow in theory.

There are many reasons for these extraordinary developments. Lately the Watergate scandal has become one of America's main bugbears. Each time new accusations are levelled at President Nixon it is cause for unrest on international finance markets. They undermine trust in the powers of the Nixon administration to make and implement economic policies.

Internationally there is the fear that the President will be too tied up with problems such as Watergate to be able to get to grips with inflation and the balance of payments problem, two factors, the success or failure of which determines the value of the dollar on international exchanges.

This is a chapter in the psychology of the market which is of extremely great importance, whether one considers the highly nervous reactions of the sensitive finance markets as sensible and justified or exaggerated.

This attitude of the market must be viewed against the background of currency disruptions characterised by the fall from grace of the dollar, which was once the undisputed leader of Western currencies. Today it is losing its role as a reserve currency in the Western system to an ever greater degree.

Psychologically the two devaluations have done the dollar more harm than good. Alterations to dollar parity are no longer taboo. They have already caused losses running into the millions for those who held their reserves in the American currency. No one feels safe in dollars any more.

Though there may be no doubts today that an alteration to parity is the right move such doubts can arise tomorrow. The same fate has befallen the Mark with its tendency to be upvalued. This psychological anxiety with regard to currencies is borne out and emphasised by speculation. In the case of the dollar there is fear at the poor balance of payments. Where the Mark is concerned the reasoning is that the present stabilisation measures will need to be reinforced by a revaluation if they are not to be undermined by imported inflation.

In such a situation it is no wonder that international financiers who have to keep large sums in a safe place are looking for something less likely to let them down than an excessively weak currency. Where can they find such security? Most countries whose currency offers a safer hiding place than the dollar have thrown up a protective wall to prevent the influx of unwanted money. Floating against the dollar means that as speculative money floods in the rate of the dollar sinks ever further.

The role of gold as the official pillar of the international monetary system is becoming clearer all the time and thus the yellow metal exercises an ever increasing magnetic attraction to people with money to horde.

While currency policymakers want to divest gold of its monetary value and replace it with other reserves, such as special drawing rights, gold as the unofficial private reserve is coming ever more into the foreground.

Since the beginning of this year the price of gold on the free market has doubled as a consequence. A large contribution to this development has been made by the oil producing countries of the Middle East who had large holdings in dollars.

Of course there is also speculation in gold. But it would be superficial to judge the recent developments as the work of a kind of Mafia speculating in gold. Those who have always worked on the gold market as part of their daily business will obviously try to protect their own interests.

And of course the activities of the South Africans, the most important contributors of newly mined gold to the market, and the attitude of the Russians have their part to play in the fixing of the price of gold.

The withholding of newly mined gold from the market, apart from just enough to satisfy commercial needs, cannot alone explain the hectic increase in the price of gold of late.

The reasons must be sought in the monetary sphere, in the international mistrust of the dollar which is no longer able to fulfil its assigned role as a generally recognised and inalienable barometer and reserve medium in the monetary system.

The rediscovery of gold and flight into the yellow metal may be regarded as atavism.

Claus Dertinger

(Die Welt, 7 June 1973)

Employment stable

In May there were still some remnants of winter unemployment, which could largely be disposed of in that month, but the state of the jobs market of late has been all in all quite steady. According to the Federal Labour Office in Nuremberg's latest report the rate at which unemployment was broken down was somewhat slower than in previous years.

The head of the Labour Office, Josef Stingl, said there were three main reasons for this: firstly industry was apprehensive about future possibilities for expansion, companies tried to step up production where necessary by means of overtime rather than taking on new staff and the great expansion in the capital investment goods industry was not matched by such a high level of expansion in the consumer goods spheres.

At the end of May there were 211,300 registered unemployed, 29,500 or 12.2 per cent fewer than at the end of April, but 3,000 – 1.4 per cent – more than at the same time last year. As at this time last year the unemployment quota is one per cent.

• There were 653,000 job vacancies at the end of May, 30,800 (4.9 per cent) more than at the end of April and 76,400 (13.2 per cent) more than at the same time in 1972.

The drop in short-time working from April to May was 6,000 workers, leaving 23,600 still on short time.

• There is still lively demand for foreign workers, although the increase in demand has slackened a little from the first months of this year. In May the number of job vacancies open to *Gastarbeiter* increased by 2.2 per cent to 73,000, that is 21,300 or 41.1 per cent up on last year at the same time.

The finances of the Federal Labour Institute have improved, according to the report. In-coming money from January to May was up by nearly one milliard Marks, to three milliard compared with the same period of 1972. By the end of the year it is hoped to channel about 300 million Marks into the reserves, which at present stand at 4,400 million Marks.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 7 June 1973)

Economic expansion

Our economy is moving towards new dimensions. By 1985: 1. The average net annual income will increase from 7,400 to 22,400 Marks. 2. Price rises will eat away two-third to three-quarters of this increase. 3. Tax revenue per capita of population will rise from the 832 Marks of 1970 to more than 3,526 Marks, over four times as much.

These are the main points of a long-term forecast produced by the renowned Basle Economic Research Institute "Prognos" and published on 1 June in Bonn.

The Swiss experts, whose predictions drawn up in 1965 were only 2.5 per cent out, reached this conclusion working on the assumption that:

• The increase in population in this country will be a mere 800,000 to 62.8 million. The number of working people will be up by 2,600,000.

• By 1985 investments will total about 600 milliard Marks (1973: 250 milliard Marks) and the annual economic growth rate will be 4.5 per cent.

• About a half of all we produce in 1985 in goods and services will be exported, while about half of the goods and services we require will be imported.

According to the experts in Basle the government should be in a position to finance greater public works without raising the level of taxation. Simply as a result of fiscal progression the proportion of inland revenue on total production should increase from the present 24 to more than 26.4 per cent by 1985. In absolute figures this means that instead of the 226 milliard Marks levied in taxes this year the State should receive about 600 milliard in 1985.

Of the net income improvements predicted there should remain about 5,000 Marks after the expected price rises have been deducted. So in 1985 the net amount available to spend after tax, social security and the toll of inflation should be about 12,500 Marks a year, as opposed to the present 7,400.

In its investigations of the increasing international interlinking of economies the Institute foresees that by 1985 this country's motor manufacturers will have to sell about seventy per cent of their production abroad, which is twice the level of 1970. By 1985 fifty-five per cent of the cars sold in this country will be of foreign make, as compared with 26 per cent today.

The Basle Institute does not predict a speeding up of the process of running down the coal-mining industry. The building trade will be influenced by the fact that there will be more households consisting of only one person, increasing the number of dwellings required by 2,500,000 to 24.5 million. This will mean provision of 450,000 new houses by 1985.

Gerd Tigges

(Neue Ruhr Zeitung, 2 June 1973)

Stabilisation brakes should bite by September

Gradually the formulators of stabilisation policies in Bonn are gaining confidence in their own courageousness. When the Schmidt-Friderichs programme was first announced there was unmistakable scepticism. The tenor of the statements made by the Economic Affairs and Finance Ministers was that the effect of these policies could not be felt until 1974. Now a shorter waiting period is forecast for their effect to be noticeable. Hans Friderichs has said the braking measures are likely to produce a visible deceleration of inflation by September.

This confidence, it must be admitted, is based less on the measures taken by the Bonn government than on those of the Bundesbank in Frankfurt. The Bank has applied the credit squeeze really hard. Its unexpected rigour shows that the Bundesbank is prepared to accept the consequences of a real shortage of money in circulation.

In fact discount rate has only once been higher than it is at present and then only for a short while at 7.5 per cent in the spring of 1970. Taken in all the credit squeeze is much more stringent than was the case at that time. And what is more important the Bundesbank's brakes can really grip this time, since block-floating and administrative measures have protected the Federal Republic against an influx of hot money.

The "concerted action" of Frankfurt and Bonn has scored its initial success in the psychological field. The shortage of liquid cash which is being felt here and there in the economy and has led to extremely high interest rates on day-to-day loans has set the tone for the spheres of the economy.

Despite the export boom which is breaking all records, despite the continued flood of orders coming in and despite satisfactory – if by no means spectacular – profit margins scepticism is rife in many branches of the economy.

The clearest indication of the change of mood is on the stock exchange. In less than three months this country's shares have fallen by seventeen per cent on average. A particularly bad period has been experienced in the past few weeks by the holders of fixed-interest bonds. Subscribers to the so-called "stabilisation loans" have already lost more than six per cent of the money they invested. The statement by Bundesbank president Karl Klasen that the "twelve percenters" would also be caught up with leads many to believe that further losses are in store.

As a matter of fact the Bundesbank is only acting consistently. If depreciation in the value of money reaches eight per cent and more, savers will not receive any real returns on their investments. Lowering the level of inflation will in the long run also be of benefit to holders of fixed-interst bonds, especially as they can expect repayment of the full nominal value.

Klasen said: "Our policy is not designed to decimate people's wealth but to help maintain it."

Maintaining wealth means, in the present situation, dampening down the rise in prices. The Bundesbank reckons the building boom will break in the autumn followed by a cooling off in other sectors of the economy.

Karl Klasen's major worry is that there will be another rash of wage increases before the initial benefits of the stabilisation programme are felt. This danger has been sighted in Bonn as well. Economic Affairs Minister Hans Friderichs has come out decidedly against payment in arrears.

Diether Stolze

(Die Zeit, 8 June 1973)

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Group of 20 gets down to work

Public scepticism about the capabilities of experts is summed up in the saying, "Three experts, four opinions." But it is from forty experts, four observers from international organisations and more than one hundred advisers representing the interests of 125 countries that we expect a detailed draft of the long-term plan for reform of the world monetary system.

This is the make-up of the team decided upon by the governors of the International Monetary Fund, who set up the so-called Committee of Twenty in September last year.

After the fourth conference of the sub-committee of the 20, the group of representatives, in Washington, the verdict of a permanent observer was that the group had developed from a debating society into a real team of experts that is carrying out the work of reform with toughness, imagination and a sense of purpose.

The first attempts to get going were so difficult that the United States and Federal Republic representatives called for numerical changes or at least an amendment to the agenda.

The large plenary group and the right of every representative to take a stand on every point was leading to complete paralysis of the working process, America's Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz said, after the initial session had ended without reaching any conclusions, but just numerous and oft-repeated expressions of opinion.

In particular developing countries, who were in an international forum alongside the big industrial nations for the first time, took this opportunity for making propaganda speeches.

Under the pressure of financial crises, growing criticism, time and the public who were waiting for tangible results the forty experts (two per country or bloc of countries) began in March to carry out constructive work and to forget the political jabbering. Hotly contested topics such as the use of objective indicators in the process of alignment for the balance of payments and the control of short-term capital shifts were passed on to special sub-committees that had been formed in Washington and Paris during the two-month recess.

Special working groups were also in evidence last week during the five-day conference in Washington. Awareness of how the sands of time were running out before the AGM in Nairobi and the lack of progress made in plenary debates led the representatives to discuss important topics in small groups for three days.

All such attempts would have been abortive had it not been for Christopher Jeremy Morse, the Chairman of the Committee, the moving force behind this mammoth group. This cool, precise Englisman carried out a pile of good work preparing and chairing each meeting without wasting any words.

Despite the outstanding Chairman and diligence of the committee no complete draft can yet be handed to the Council of Ministers for reform of the currency system. Until there is a consensus on the main points it is up to Morse to place the alternatives before the ministers. The spectrum of opinions is too broad even in the groups of representatives and this is the great weakness. It will be carried forward to the Council of Ministers, which will have to reach a political consensus based on the material placed before it.

One observer said: "The main difficulty does not lie in the size of the group but in its political orientation." The developing countries with their nine representatives have a minority capable of exercising a veto. Their strong representation gives them an importance on the committee that their relative lack of strength on the monetary scene would not justify, but which is accepted by all partners as part of their emancipated position in international decision-making.

Carola Kaps

(Die Zeit, 1 June 1973)

OECD discusses international inflation problem

State Secretary Otto Schlecht, head of the Federal delegation at the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, told the OECD Council of Ministers recently that he was in favour of greater cooperation within the organisation on international coordination of anti-inflation policies.

However, he categorically rejected the idea of the Federal Republic's introducing a price freeze, though a number of OECD ministers pleaded that this step should be introduced by all member States, especially if the rise in prices is not checked in the next few months.

Schlecht stressed that the Federal Republic maintains its opposition to a wage and price freeze directly imposed by the State. In the light of the economic and political structure of the Federal Republic, it is felt, this would not be justified. But this does not mean that this country would reject other controls of prices and incomes.

In this connection Schlecht mentioned tighter checks on abuses such as unwarranted price rises on markets where there is an oligopoly, a restrictive policy with regard to administrative prices and wages for the civil service, intensified rounds of discussions with price-setters on important or sensitive markets and a stepping up of talks between the State and the two sides of industry on attitudes towards wages and prices.

Our State Secretary did, however, admit that there was limited room for manoeuvre for our partner countries in attempting to emulate these measures. Thus we must all try to reach the same end – stable prices – by different means.

On the international balance-of-payments situation, the other main item on the OECD agenda, the West German delegation took the line that with the present more flexible system of exchange rates the best answer available at present to this problem had been found. Since the introduction of this system there had been no disruptive short-term shifts of capital of any major size. The currency upsets of recent times are, according to Bonn, not a result of economic factors.

According to the French Economics and Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, speaking at the OECD meeting, those countries that are interested should apply the arrangements that had been agreed upon to defend currency parities.

The latest dollar slump, he said, had shown once again the "irrational" reaction of the foreign exchange market. Thus it was necessary, in his view for political authority to regulate the market and defend currencies. Giscard was in favour of supporting the American exchange by intervention of the EEC bloc which is floating against the dollar and the American bank of issue.

American experts, however, do not consider such moves warranted at present. If the dollar does sink lower, they will possibly concur. US Finance Minister Schultz said: "We shall intervene if and when the situation demands it."

Bundesbank Vice-President Otmar Emminger also spoke out against support of the dollar by the Americans. He believes that in the next few weeks the exchange rate of the dollar will normalise.

(Die Welt, 8 June 1973)

Multi-nationals are to blame for current inflation, survey claims

In most countries affected by inflation, and which countries are not, even the toughest measures are failing to halt the price spiral. A new survey of this situation has placed the blame for this failure on multi-national oligopolies. These companies can easily skate round government restrictions on their pricing policy.

In mid-May Brassert Oxygen Technik (BOT) met in Zürich. This is the firm with the licence for the LD process for manufacturing steel with the aid of oxygen. This meeting was attended by more than one hundred licence holders from all over the world for an exchange of experiences. Last year's meeting was held in Huckingen with Mannesmann as the hosts.

Dr Eduard Michaelis, manager of BOT, introduced the meeting with some well chosen word in international inflation, which he put down do the account of multinational concerns in their endeavours to expand. These companies made massive investments from their copious cash flow and with their monopoly of the market they were able to dictate prices, pushing them up as soon as the much needed cash flow looked like subsiding.

These ideas take a completely new line on inflation and throw doubts upon all efforts to curb instability so far undertaken, since these are mostly on a national basis.

Michaelis said that the steel industry is no longer one of the major growth industries, which is why its profits have been disappointing. He views world inflation as the result of a ruthless worldwide battle for growth, using technology to make a structural breakthrough and aiming at unlimited opportunities of manipulating time and space and other aspects of life by means of technology.

This battle demands massive sums in capital, the sort of money that only gigantic international firms can raise.

Seventy-five per cent of Western industrial productivity devolves to 2,000 firms at the most. Sixty per cent of American capital is tied up in just 200 firms. And in Japan a mere half a dozen giant companies account for about half the gross national product.

Multi-nationals have grown so big that they are scarcely affected by national monetary policies and are virtually free of the range of economic policies. About eighty per cent of the increase in gross national product is the re-investment of multi-nationals for expansion purposes. This capital requirement is today fifty per cent higher than ten years ago and will soon be double.

The United States took two hundred years to bring its GNP up to $1 billion. But by 1990 it will be $2 billion. And by the way they are building up capital the Japanese will be the strongest nation economically in the world by 2000.

The main problem is how politicians can get to grips with these huge sums of money, which they must do if they are to check inflation and the subsequent stagflation.

These multinational oligopolies can counter any political attempt to stifle their growth by raising interest rates. All they have to do is raise their prices to obtain extra liquid cash. This is the reason for the paradox of rising prices as credit squeezes become tighter.

In this way multi-nationals are financially autonomous. They continue to grow as fast as they will without any regard to the natural limits set by the resources of this planet.

In the face of this competition the little firms are gradually edged out or swallowed by the large companies. Economic and stabilisation policies hit hard at the little and medium sized companies, that is to say the wrong ones.

The opinions of this steel manager may be one-sided in rejecting the old idea of lax credit policies being responsible for inflation. Of course there are other reasons such as worldwide spending sprees and inflationary wages policies.

But Michaelis' opinions tally with those of Samuelson, the Nobel Prize-winning American economist, who said that present world inflation has escaped the clutches of monetary and fiscal policies and that new braking measures must be found.

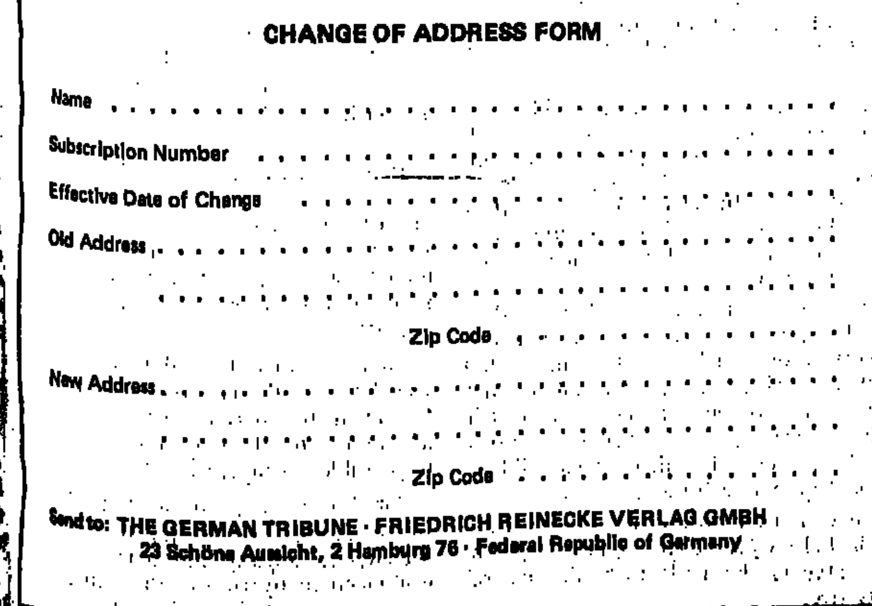
The [illegible] of a firm, rather than profits pure and simple, consists of all funds in excess of current company expenses and takes into account above all depreciation, from which the major part of dynamic innovations can be financed.

World oligopolies of today are mostly bothered with capital rather than manpower. This they leave to smaller firms, which cannot copy the cash flow strategy of their big brothers and which are oppressed financially from all sides.

The staggering conclusion is that in the face of today's inflation all we have learnt in the past is useless knowledge. Nobody knows how to control this inflation.

Herbert Gross

(Handelsblatt, 6 June 1973)



■ AVIATION

Control-tower staff work-to-rule puts cat among the canaries

In the wake of the work-to-rule by control-tower staff a recent series of Lufthansa advertisements read like sick humour. Catch the morning flight from Hamburg, Munich and so on, the ad runs, and after a quick change at Frankfurt you can be off to the ends of the Earth in next to no time.

But the go-slow has made nonsense of timetables and at Frankfurt's Rhine-Main airport, just like any other air terminal in the country at the moment, and most people spend most of their time wondering whether their flight will ever get off the ground.

For the first time ever Frankfurt, this country's major international airport, has had temporarily to be completely closed to traffic for lack of adequate air safety precautions. In this it has shared the fate of Hanover, Düsseldorf and Munich airports.

For the fifth time since 1968 air travellers have sat packed like sardines in overcrowded departure lounges or, worse still, in motionless aircraft on the runway, waiting patiently for hour after hour. Half a day's delay is once more nothing out of the ordinary.

What is more, no one can be sure which flight stands any chance of getting from A to B. Unlike on previous occasions the control-tower staff go slow at different airports from one day to the next, bringing traffic to a virtual standstill either by working to rule or by reporting sick.

The situation changes so rapidly that even the emergency timetables drawn up by Lufthansa are proving a waste of time. Hundreds of flights have been cancelled in the first week of the go-slow. The financial loss has yet to be estimated.

The financial losses could reach jumbo proportions if the work-to-rule were to carry on until the holiday season – and the school holidays start in mid-June in North Rhine-Westphalia, the most populous state in the country.

The first take-offs of jumbo jets to Majorca have already been delayed. Hundreds of holidaymakers have had to be shunted by coach and rail to other airports where services were still functioning more or less normally.

Even so, at a rough estimate 350,000 holidaymakers from this country will be flying to their holiday destinations in June, 400,000 in July and a further 350,000 in August.

No one has any idea what is to happen if thousands of them have to be shuttled to less strikebound airports at extra cost or if their flights are cancelled altogether and their holidays fall flat, as it were.

Hundreds of thousands of members of the general public would then be confronted with a problem that the powers that be have tried unsuccessfully to solve for a number of years.

A decade or so ago control-tower staff, an unquestionably hard-worked body of men who can justifiably claim to represent an elite, were made members of the civil service rather than salaried airport employees. As civil servants their salary grades must, however, bear some tolerable relationship to the salary grades of other public officials.

In other words, a control-tower official cannot very well earn the same as a senior civil servant. Or can he? There is little doubt that control-tower staff on busy routes are subject to severe stress.

In a survey Professors Rohmert and Rutenfranz of the department of labour economy at Darmstadt University of Technology and the department of labour medicine at Giesen University respectively

DIE ZEIT

have concluded that the work strain of a control-tower operator bears comparison with that to which the pilots of the first helicopter to fly the Atlantic must have been subjected.

This conclusion, reached last year, does but confirm the assessment made in 1968 by State Secretary Hopf, at that time the civil service commissioner responsible for administrative efficiency.

"Control-tower work," he reported, "calls for quick thinking, uncommon powers of combination and concentration, a first-rate memory, snap-second powers of reaction and decision-making and the stamina and nerves all these entail."

The Federal government has, of course, long since taken appropriate action. By and large control-tower staff had their salaries upgraded by two rungs of the ladder, and in recent years there have been more promotions than new entries.

Air safety control officers are now sent on regular paid holidays to rest and recuperate at health centres and, depending on the number of flight movements they have to deal with, their 42-hour working week has been reduced by between six and nine hours.

The government cannot, then, be said to have been niggardly in the wake of the Hopf Report. At the same time they were unable to keep pace with the development of civil aviation, and once they had staged their first successful work-to-rule the control-tower staff were happy to go slow again.

Subsequent work-to-rule action led to the appointment of the Schlieker Commission in June 1971 and in February 1972, after the commission had submitted its report, to a Ministry of Transport Committee that made the schizophrenia of offical policy only too apparent.

The minute acknowledged that owing to the increase in civil aviation air safety control were increasingly working flat out, that the international concentration of air traffic was largely to blame, that the integration of civil and military air safety control was not simplifying matters and that a swifter succession of faster aircraft was intensifying the demands made on individual control-tower staff.

Georg Leber, Transport Minister at the time, proposed accordingly to increase control-tower officials' salaries by between 600 and 700 Marks a month. For a mere 1,200 staff the additional burden on the Federal budget would have amounted to ten million Marks per anum.

The Cabinet felt unable to consent to such far-reaching moves, which would have increased the gross monthly wage packet of control-tower staff from 2,800 to 3,500 Marks or so.

Both the Minister of the Interior and the Finance Minister were afraid of unforeseeable consequences for the salary structure of the entire civil service. In other words, they were afraid lest this increase might encourage others to follow suit in a bid for similar increases.

Worried lest a precedent be set, an inter-Ministeral working party comprising officials from the Ministries of Transport, the Interior and Finance has since devoted its time to consideration of attendant details and, of course, [illegible] of principle.

The fundamental issue is wheth[er] not it might be preferable to down[grade] control-tower staff from civil serv[ants to] salaray-earners in public service so [as to] be able to deal with their wage de[mands] separately from those of the civil s[ervice] as a whole.

It remains to be seen what deci[sion is] taken in this context, but most speci[alists] in civil service regulations are of [the] opinion that this is out of the ques[tion] because control-tower staff per[form] duties directly concerned with [the] country's sovereign rights.

Meanwhile the Cabinet has of[fered] control-tower staff an additional a[llow]ance of betwenn 160 and 200 Ma[rks a] month. This their professional body rejected.

Thousands of would-be air passe[ngers] sit tight in their aircraft every d[ay as] hostages as a result of the go-slow. In [this] case industrial action amounts to [little] short of blackmail, the difference be[ing] merely that the target is the governm[ent] whereas the victims are the general p[ublic].

After years of fruitless negotiatio[n] dithering control-tower staff now [are] determined to fight it out to the [end]. With the aid of flight control techn[ology] they could bring airport traffic to a [virtual] standstill.

Whatever the outcome, the autho[rities] will be confronted with problems di[rectly] related to their proposed reforms of [civil] service pay and promotion [...] particularly now that civil servants [are] now to be paid according to their m[erits] in terms of workload, efficiency [and] other considerations that have hit[herto] been largely restricted to the pr[ivate] sector of the economy.

Lufthansa's aim is to make [air] traffic at Frankfurt child's play fo[r the] passenger. If there is to be any ret[urn to] normal it looks very much as tho[ugh the] powers that be and the taxpaye[rs will] have to reconsider their attitude tow[ards] the men and women who make it possible.

Carl-Christian Kaiser
(Die Zeit, 8 June 1973)

Air hostess qualifications come down to earth

Gone are the days when air hostess was an exclusive job for daughters of good families. They no longer need to boast good looks, a five-star figure and university entrance qualifications.

Edith Lewandowski, once an air hostess herself and now director of Lufthansa's Continental hostess department, soberly comments that the work she supervises is a service industry like many another.

Prospective air hostesses now need only to have taken their school certificate with good marks in two foreign languages. It is also useful for them to have experience in the hotel trade or foreign travel.

Spectacles are no longer a handicap and slight deviations from the ideal height and weight are also readily accepted.

When Lufthansa came to realise not only that an additional 500 air hostesses were needed for 1973 but also that by no means enough applicants were going to come forward of their own free will the airline quickly tried to recruit old hands. This season 140 former hostesses have been signed on to bridge the gap.

"For the first time ever we are taking on hostesses trained by other airlines," Edith Lewandowski notes.

The sudden extra demand has been occasioned by the staff requirements of the jumbos. On a round-the-world jumbo flight the ideal passenger to steward ratio is reckoned to be 6.5:1.

Staff rotate and thirteen stewards and hostesses make up the complement, so what with the shortfall caused by holidays, sickness and training courses each jumbo calls for a cabin staff of ninety.

The response to advertising campaigns was modest, even in campaigns extending to Scandinavia. Hidden reserves of manpower signally failed to come to light, and in Austria Lufthansa were not allowed to lay on their advertising too thickly because the local hoteliers and caterers were hard pressed for staff.

Market research on the home front revealed that only 1.2 million sixteen- to 25-year-old women have both their school certificate and a sufficient smattering of English.

But before total gloom set in good news was forthcoming from the other side of the Atlantic. Lufthansa found itself a market via adverts in German-language newspapers in America.

The first 40 applicants from Philadelphia have passed their first tests with flying colours, being allowed to learn their second foreign language in a language lab. In all other respects they comply with standard requirements, being unmarried and between nineteen and twenty-six.

They owe it less to staff shortage than to the salaried staffs trade union in this country, of which 1,200 of the 2,000 Lufthansa air hostesses are members, that they can carry on until an age at which other women are knitting socks with one hand and coddling their grandchildren with the other, as it were.

Lufthansa air hostesses can retire after an initial six-year contract but they can also stay in the trade until the age of fifty-five.

More often than not male [crew] members are responsible for their [early] retirement. According to the st[atistics] only one per cent of air hostesses le[ave to] marry a passenger. Fifty per cent o[f them] marry other members of staff.

Pilots of course head the list, not [only] because they earn good money but [also] because there are more of them tha[n any] other trade.

Male stewards start on a basic wa[ge of] 1,398 Marks a month, rising to [...] Marks after ten year's service, al[ways] assuming they have not graduated [to a] senior post.

This salary, identical to that earne[d by] air hostesses, is paid thirteen times a y[ear] and then there are the added benefits [of] staff flights for next to nothing.

On the North Atlantic run, which is [less] popular than the Far East service, [the] staff include an ex-miner who worked [at] the pitface in the Ruhr up till three years ago.

Between Sydney and Bangkok drinks are served by an ex-ballerina who retired from the Hamburg State Opera company two years ago. Lufthansa stewards also include an ex-porter and an erstwhile medical student with all but his final exams.

Stewards do not need to watch their waistlines, as the fashions make it easy for them to conceal their spare tyre according to Ursula Tautz, who is responsible for supervising trainees.

Air hostesses must have a slimline figure, though, she feels, if only because the aircraft gangways are so narrow. She is not taken in by trouser suits. In case of

Continued on page 9

■ AUTOMOBILES

Beetle fares best in official inspection reports

"TÜV Auto Report 73" is the title of the latest survey of 2.7 million private cars compiled by the semi-official organisation responsible for conducting this country's compulsory two-year roadworthiness tests on motor vehicles.

The report contains detailed information about 61 models submitted for scrutiny last year at test centres in five Federal states. It will prove an invaluable guide to the prospective purchasers of second-hand cars in particular.

In order to convey to motorists a clear idea of the defects discovered in the vehicles tested the TÜV statisticians have pooled their computerised figures and worked out average percentages of defects for each model.

Two-year test results are subdivided into four categories: cars that are given a clean bill of health, cars found to be slightly defective (shortcomings that do not render safe driving impossible but are nonetheless noted on the test card), cars with serious defects (than can only be rectified at a garage) and cars that are deemed not roadworthy and not allowed to be driven away (if repairs are possible or worthwhile the vehicle must be collected by a breakdown van).

The report shows that at the first inspection when the car is two years old only 52.4 per cent of vehicles are found to be satisfactory in every respect. Two years later the picture is less satisfactory: only 43.9 per cent of cars entered pass the roadworthiness test with flying colours.

Only 32 per cent of siy-year-old vehicles are given a clean bill of health. The TÜV engineers conclude, in somewhat pedestrian fashion, that "with increasing age the number of defects increases both in number and in gravity."

The report goes into greater detail, though. The most frequent defects noted in vehicles up for their first two-year test are:

– clean air count (exhaust rating over the mandatory limits in 10.5 per cent of cases)

– handbrake grips on one side only (7.6 per cent)

– defective headlights while dipped or dimmed (7.2 per cent)

– faulty exhaust system (pipe or silencer), 5.7 per cent

– and defective footbrake (4.9 per cent).

Four-year-old vehicles tell a somewhat different story. Their most frequent shortcomings are:

– handbrake (9.6 per cent)
– headlights (8.9 per cent)
– rear brake cables (7.9 per cent)
– and footbrakes (7.3 per cent).

Six-year-olds' most frequent offenders are the various aspects of the braking system, which is unquestionably a major safety feature of any car.

The most frequent defects of third-timers are:

BMW 1600s to 2000s, for instance, were found to be above average in brake defects (linings, drums and discs). The statistics also show that after six years the roadworthiness of BMW chassis compares poorly with the average (22.3 per cent defective as opposed to 6.8 per cent).

After six years on the road BMW exhaust systems were also more frequently defective or no longer up to standard than the average (10.9 per cent as opposed to the mean rating of 7.1 per cent).

After six years on the road the Mercedes 200 and 220 diesel was found to have the following shortcomings:

– faulty footbrakes for 15.3 per cent were above the average of 10.6 per cent
– defective headlights (9.9 per cent) were also above the average 7.8 per cent
– rear lights compared poorly with the average (11.0 as opposed to 3.3 per cent)
– wheel suspension (18.8 as against 9.0 per cent)
– and chassis (15.9 as against 6.8 per cent).

The VW Beetle shows up as well as might be expected in the test. In most categories it is better than the average run. After six years on the road its above-average defects are, however, the front brake cables (18.0 as opposed to 12.2 per cent noted as faulty), the suspension (10.6 as against 9.0 per cent) and the exhaust system (7.7 as against 7.1 per cent).

It is likewise gratifying to note that the Beetle, the country's most popular car, fares unusually well in the clean air test compulsory since October 1971. The statistical average Volkswagen as two-year-tested in five Federal states last year was found to exceed clean air norms in only 2.2 per cent of cases, as against an average for all vehicles of 10.5 per cent.

TÜV Auto Report 73, 112 pp. is published by TÜV Rheinland, 5 Cologne 30, Lukasstr. 90, at five Marks.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 30 May 1973)

Air hostesses

Continued from page 8

doubt she demands to see the prospective hostess's legs up to the knees.

A few hundred yards from the main runways at Frankfurt' Rhine-Main airport the fuselage of a Boeing 707 that overshot the runway in Hamburg stands in an inconspicuous hangar. What was left was refurbished and set up as a staff college.

"On the basic course," training director Herbert Frommke explains, "practical theory is taught." By means of audiovisual techniques the length of the course has been cut a fortnight to five weeks and the cost from 4,000 to 3,200 Marks per participant.

Frommke would like his trainees to think less in terms of a mere job and take professional pride in their trade. "The problem is merely one of providing the right motivation during the course."

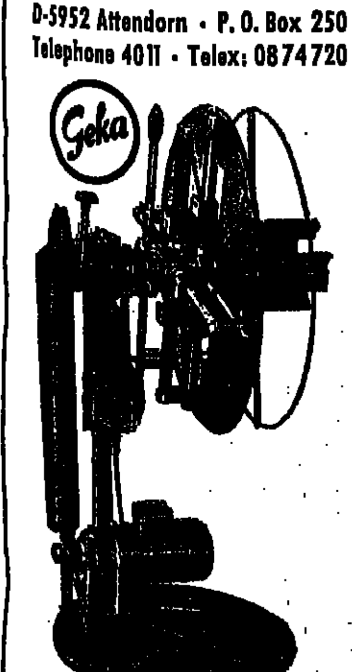
An additional incentive is provided by the combined training designed to acquaint staff with conditions on all aircraft the airline flies.

In the past air hostesses first learnt how to do their job on medium-distance airliners, only later graduating to the more desirable long-distance routes. Participants on Lufthansa's 170th course will be qualified to serve anywhere in the would as soon as they graduate.

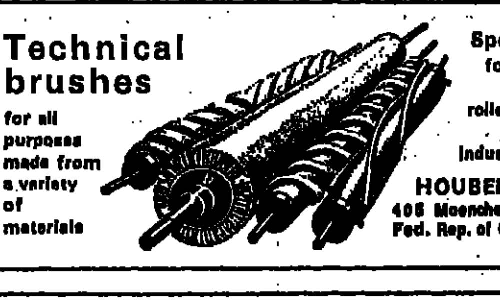
During training they serve *Sekt*, the German sparkling wine corresponding to champagne, that is as real as their cholera and smallpox jabs.

When cocktails are on the timetable they take turns at serving one another, but the caviar is not the real thing. During training they have to make do with air-rifle pellets in gelatine as a substitute.

Hans-Werner Loose
(Die Welt, 29 May 1973)











■ THE ARTS

Exhibition of Hesse paintings at Münster

Lübecker Nachrichten

Münster's Landesmuseum is currently presenting an exhibition of works of art by novelist Hermann Hesse. The 120 water-colours and drawings are proving a great attraction to visitors of all ages.

The paintings are nearly all landscapes, usually of Ticino, and those painted around 1920 have a slightly Expressionist flavour. Later works take on a more independent structure.

Arrangement is formal and their details are accurate. The works are often drawn first of all and the colour added. The colour has a soft glow about it, reminiscent of silken velvet or precious stones, perhaps a result of the Indian influence upon Hesse.

As the colour is contrasted with broad areas of light, it is easy to gain the impression that these pleasant-looking pictures tend to be doodlings rather than art and are indeed only intended as illustration.

We gain the impression that they are nothing more than the charming side-line of a writer whose books, thanks to their reception in America, have been rediscovered by today's youth.

But the non-committed nature of these works is only apparent, at least before 1920 during Hesse's first years as a painter. There is something behind these pictures which the excellently illustrated though scantly annotated catalogue (it does not even give Hesse's dates) should have explained to prevent fresh misunderstandings arising during the current Hesse revival.

Hesse considered painting as anything but relaxation, despite what the catalogue claims. In the first few years from 1917 onwards he put a good deal of hard work into his art.

Hugo Ball, a close friend of Hesse, describes this in his brilliant biography of the writer which, though published in 1927, as many as 35 years before Hesse's death, has not become out-dated.

Ball claims that Hesse wanted forcibly to harmonise himself, his style and his imagination as a writer, he wanted to regain his composure after the mental chaos into which he had been plunged by his wife's illness and after the literary excesses he committed in his frenzied novel *Klingsors letzer Sommer*. He did not want to forget his inner turmoil through his painting, as the catalogue claims, but overcome it.



Hermann Hesse's watercolour of a Ticino landscape (Photo: Katalog)

His personal experiences with his sick wife during the First World War brought him into contact with psychoanalysis. He combined what he learned here with the philosophy behind Christian and Indian religions and from 1918 or thereabouts he deliberately included painting in this harmonisation process.

To the modern observer Hesse's pictures appear too beautiful to be good. His deliberate emphasis on aesthetics was for Hesse part of his work and not just a therapeutic aid. The outcome of this process was his book *Wanderungen*, a form of self-confession appearing in 1920.

Only later did Hesse paint to relax. He found pleasure in painting and usually gave his pictures to friends. He first exhibited his paintings in Basle in 1920. The title he chose for the exhibition was "Wondrous views of the world".

Most of the works on show were colourful landscapes set in Ticino. But anyone knowing the background to these exquisite works of art will look upon them more as wondrous views into the poet's own world – into his own consciousness.

The exhibition in Münster is the first and last opportunity to see so many Hermann Hesse paintings under one roof. Most of the items belonged to Elsy and Hans C. Bodmer, Hesse's generous patrons who in 1931 built the house in Montagnola where he lived until his death.

The Bodmers themselves are now dead and their large and uniquely informative Hesse collection, containing manuscripts and other items apart from paintings, is due to come under the auctioneer's hammer in Cologne this autumn.

The collection was once again shown in its entirety in Münster at the suggestion of auctioneer Rolf Venator. A number of works were also loaned by the Literary Archives, Marbach.

Never again will we be able to gain such a comprehensive survey of Hermann Hesse as a painter. The works once contained in the Bodmer collection will be sold to bidders from all over the world. Most lots will probably be knocked down to private collectors.

Sonja Luyken

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 27 May 1973)

National library in trouble

Frankfurt's Deutsche Bibliothek, world's most recent national lib dating from 1969 when a law was p establishing it as a Federal Inst already has a number of worries.

Professor Kurt Köster, its h recently wrote an article for *Börsenblatt für den deutschen Bu handel* complaining about the libr disastrous financial situation, despi paramount importance for the Fe Republic's library service and book t

The library's duties were increa Professor Köster claimed in his an report for 1972, while staff were fin it more and more difficult to cope wit demands made on them.

The bibliographical classification German literature will not be finished schedule. The backlog of works in catalogue department has now reac 41,800 – compared with only 28,3 1971 – and the weekly bibliograph record dropped from 9,196 to pages.

The 28 new posts approved in could only be filled in January Professor Köster wrote. No staff incre could be conducted during the cur twelve months.

It is difficult to explain abroad wh country of the size, reputation bibliographical tradition of the Fe Republic is unable to grant its na library the money required to fulf legally-binding duties, Köster contin

Grants of this type are consi perfectly natural elsewhere. Prof Köster backed up this claim by ref to the German Democratic Republic comparable library in Leipzig had of more than 520 in 1972, co with only 315 in Frankfurt.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 2 June 1

Pre-historic research at Unteruhldingen site

The reconstructed pre-historic village in Unteruhldingen recently celebrated its fiftieth anniversay at the Ancient History Research Institute on the shores of Lake Constance.

Professor Hans Reinerth, at that time a twenty-year-old doctor of ancient history from Tübingen University and now head of the research institute, set the ball rolling more than fifty years ago.

He began reconstructing the stilt huts typical of the Stone and Bronze Age (2200 and 1100 BC respectively) on the basis of his discoveries made in the water, mud and peat of Lake Constance.

However the two reconstructed villages now to be found on the shores of Lake Constance did not receive their final form until 1931 (the Bronze Age Village) and 1939/40 (the Stone Age Village).

These are only two of the ninety villages of this kind which are known to lie beneath the surface of Lake Constance. Some of them date from as far back as the eighth century BC, illustrating the emergence of prehistoric culture north of the Alps as the large Alpine glaciers melted.

By introducing new methods of excavation and employing divers, Professor Reinerth also managed to obtain fine and well-preserved jewelry and utensils.

The clay pots, tools of stone, animal horn or bone and even the wooden vessels, fabric, plants and pollen were all found in the mud and peat beneath Lake Constance along with the high gabled wooden buildings.

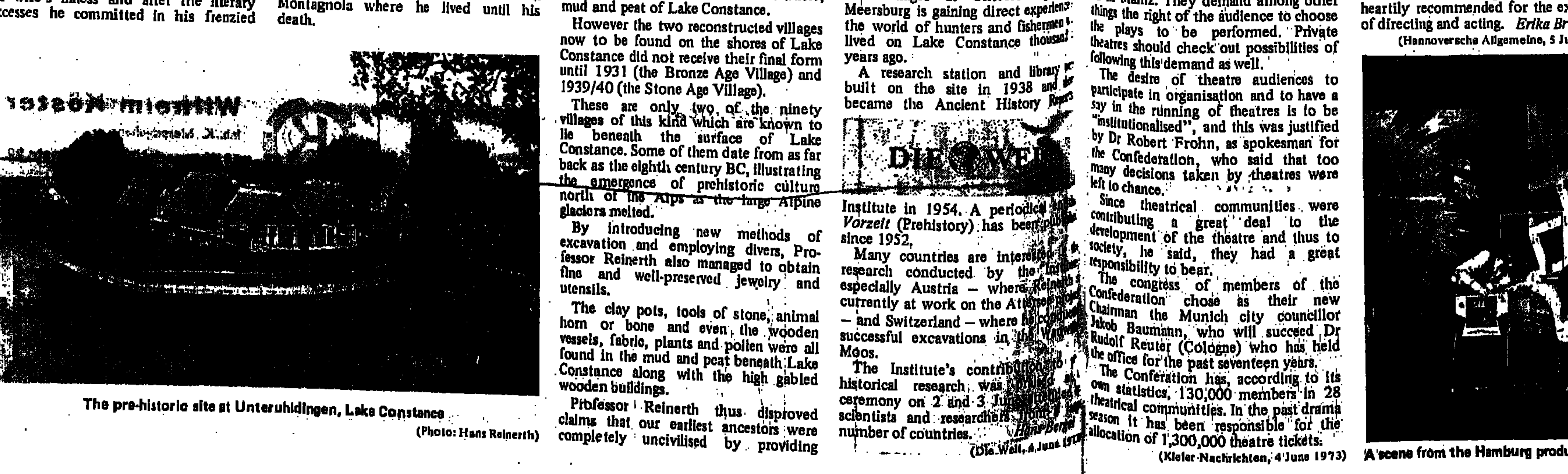
Professor Reinerth thus disproved claims that our earliest ancestors were completely uncivilised by providing concrete proof of their basic c skills.

Professor Reinerth, now 73, cond archaeological excavations all Europe and North Africa. The main his research was to provide scie reconstructions of prehistoric life.

Nothing is more dangerous or irresp ible, he claims, than to describe prehistory in fantastic or romantic te especially where the young are c cerned.

The main attraction of visiting the stilt villages at Unteruhldingen Meersburg is gaining direct experien the world of hunters and fishermen lived on Lake Constance thousan years ago.

A research station and library built on the site in 1938 and became the Ancient History Rese



The pre-historic site at Unteruhldingen, Lake Constance (Photo: Hans Reinerth)

Institute in 1954. A periodical *Vorzeit* (Prehistory) has been pub since 1952.

Many countries are interested in research conducted by the Institute especially Austria – where Reinerth is currently at work on the Attersee pro – and Switzerland – where he conducted successful excavations in the Wa Moos.

The Institute's contribution to historical research was praised at ceremony on 2 and 3 June attended scientists and researchers from number of countries.

Hans Berger

(Die Welt, 4 June 1973)

■ THEATRE

Williams' *ac/dc* is a horror hit

Sadness or vision? The most radical play of the season *ac/dc* by England's Heathcotte Willams, premiered at the Malersaal in Hamburg's Schauspielhaus, contained both. This shocking forecast of a future world dominated entirely by electronics shows how the man of the period will have completely degenerated. In this era saturated by the media it is an open question whether the play refers to the 21st century, 1980, or even the present day.

In this play for five actors electronics has taken over everything: language, the body, living space. The language is the clearest indicator of how humans have been dehumanised. For two and a half hours the audience is peppered with soulless artifical speech, a dialect built up of technology and coscenity.

The invention of this nightmare porn-language, which carries to perfection what we are already seeing the beginnings of, is the work of a clever writer. This cold-hearted, aggressive language can best be described by an example.

Take 200 books on cybernetics, biology, psychiatry (in particular schizophrenia), medicine, space research, the media, electronics and a few examples of under-the-counter blue books – mix them, shake them until all the specific words of the two genres crystallise out and sweep them all together. That is the language that the five young people in *ac/dc* use.

Physical feelings have been destroyed just as much as language. It is all brain and genitals. The brain takes on the role of electronic data processing equipment running at half-cock, a small computer mounted on shoulders.

The way technology crowds people's living space is shown by the reconstruction of a penny arcade complete with photo machine. The flippers are symbolic of the satisfaction felt at pressing a knob and setting a complicated piece of machinery in motion.

The second environment is a living-room with seven televison sets and a wall covered with pictures of stars. This depicts the inner world of the characters through their outer world and underlines the problems of Williams' children of McLuhan and Marlon Brando.

One of them says at one point: "The inside of my skull is decorated with pictures." Television, films, radio bombard them ceaselessly with synthetically contrived images of human beings. It is the "phychoparasites" and "media terrorists" that the author is attacking. He believes that telly destroys men.

At the centre of this computer youth group is Perowne (Knut Hinz) who is suffering from television-sickness. When the sets are on he suffers epileptic fits. The channels are engraved on his mind.

His friend Maurice (Gerd Böckmann) claims that he can be demagnetised. In reality he exploits the hypersensitive media-neurotic Perowne. To express it in the language of the play: he draws juice from his car battery, climbs into his trip and helps himself to his greater fantasy aggregates.

Then there is Sadie (Barbara Petritsch). Her exploitation of Perowne culminates in he bloody closing scene. She takes a Black and Decker and bores a hole in Perowne's skull to give him "an erection of the brain".

Heathcote Williams, 32, worked over two years on this play commissioned by the Royal Court Theatre, London.

His drama is occasionally like a schizophrenic eruption of genius, it is provocative and it is an insult. The cast were warmly applauded for their exellent work. (Merely getting to grips with the dialogue is a major effort). Austrian writer Wolfgang Bauer, like Williams 32, directed a foreign play for the first time with his production of *Wechselstrom/Gleichstrom* in Hamburg. In its brutality, perfection and lack of sensitivity Williams' play goes far beyond any Bauer has written.

As a director Bauer spares neither the audience nor the cast. If this human impasse demonstrated by the play were not such a brutal nightmare it could be heartily recommended for the excellence of directing and acting. *Erika Brenken*

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 5 June 1973)



A scene from the Hamburg production of *ac/dc* (Photo: Rosemarie Clausen)

Audience participation

Theatre audience members organised into the Confederation of Theatrical Communities are demanding full audience participation in organisation at all theatres given public support.

They have produced "guidelines for responsibility, participation in organisation and a say for the audience". These were presented at the Mainz Drama Talks 73 in Mainz. They demand among other things the right of the audience to choose the plays to be performed. Private theatres should check out possibilities of following this demand as well.

The desire of theatre audiences to participate in organisation and to have a say in the running of theatres is to be "institutionalised", and this was justified by Dr Robert Frohn, as spokesman for the Confederation, who said that too many decisions taken by theatres were left to chance.

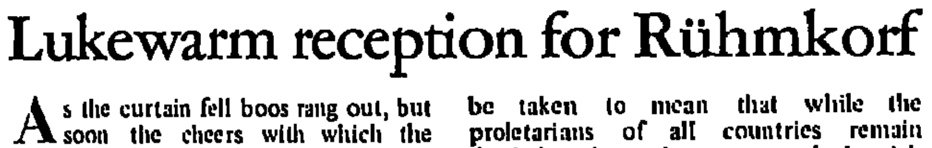
Since theatrical communities were contributing a great deal to the development of the theatre and thus to society, he said, they had a great responsibility to bear.

The congress of members of the Confederation chose as their new Chairman the Munich city councillor Jakob Baumann, who will succeed Dr Rudolf Reuter (Cologne) who has held the office for the past seventeen years.

The Conferation has, according to its own statistics, 130,000 members in 28 theatrical communities. In the past drama season it has been responsible for the allocation of 1,300,000 theatre tickets.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 4 June 1973)

■ MEDICINE



A scene from Peter Rühmkorf's *Was heißt hier Volsinii?* (Photo: Lore Hermbach)

Lukewarm reception for Rühmkorf

As the curtain fell boos rang out, but soon the cheers with which the people of Düsseldorf like to reward their actors drowned them out. When the author appeared on the stage, tiny compared with the blown-up patricians of his play, there were even a few bravos to be heard.

These were bravos for cheap jokes about power and impotency, bravos for an operetta about slavery and the class struggle, war, hunger and death.

For Peter Ruhmkorf, the leftist poet, the world seems to be filled with pitiful marionettes capable of nothing but acting according to class principles and attempting to gain a few small advantages for themselves. Existences such as this deserve no pity. They die from the scorn poured on them by their author, who makes his audience an accomplice in his cynical bit of pleasure.

Of course Rühmkorf means his play to be didactic. His plans in *Was heißt hier Volsinii?* (What does this Volsinii mean?) are to show the mechanisms which functioned in the Etruscan city of Volsinii as much as in more recent history right up to the present day.

The rich people in Volsinii hold the power and stir up the poor citizens against the even poorer slaves. And when they cannot prevail against the army they call on a powerful foreign ally, in this case Rome, to suppress their own fellow-countrymen.

As the moral for a didactric play this can be taken to mean that while the proletarians of all countries remain divided and can be suppressed the rich and powerful of the world have long since got together. A didactic play with this theme has already been written, Bert Brecht's *Die Tage der Kommune*.

In many respects it can be disputed, and yet it should be taken seriously. But Rühmbkorf's attitude to didactic theatre is a sellout. He gets in good with his audience by means of little jokes. He does not forget to put in a bum scene with an appealing slave-girl. This actually appeared in the programme, but shortly before the Düsseldorf performance it was cut.

Rühmkorf devalues his enlightening traits with an accumulation of distorted pictures. Satire, too, can only have a mirroring effect for present realities if its figures are true to life and act in some way like human beings.

Rühmkorf's politicians are always thinking of the next business coup they can bring off. This makes them very two-dimensional and acceptable neither for politics nor for the theatre. Perhaps this alienation from the theatre is something Rühmkorf shares with them. For one thing his play collapses into a series of cabaret-like scenes, and for another all characters speak like the dramatist – trying to make a point and being insolent in the process.

This production was by Hans jörg Utzerath, who is still in office as the manager of the Freie Volksbühne, Berlin, while the extravagant arrangements were provided by a large section of the Düsseldorf ensemble and choreographer hand Kresnik from Bremen and Fassbinder's assistant Peer Raben.

Raben provided keen-on-quotation, atmospheric-picturesque-ironic music, Kresnik came up with an attractive interplay of movements and presumably also the fluttering cloth that surrounds the priesthood like clouds. Even the water in which the patricians walk about is created by a transparent cloth through which the gentlemen stick their heads.

Utzerath has a particularly difficult time with the scenes with the plebeians, since he tries to retrieve living theatre from the helpless dialogue of petty-bourgeois helplessness.

But in so doing he delays the action, as does Bert Kistner with his scenic changes involving excessive rebuilding. The merchant city of Volsinii is built up of nothing more than balls strung together.

Rainer Hartmann

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 4 June 1973)

■ MEDICINE

New method of treating wounds outlined

Süddeutsche Zeitung

Surgeons have always had more luck with physical states of trauma than the mental and psychological ones often revealed during opening speeches at medical congresses.

Accident surgery is still an important part of operative medicine alongside thoracic, heart and abdominal surgery. Patients with multiple injuries pose special problems for doctors, demanding the utmost from their surgical skill and diagnostic ability.

First of all there is the question of whether a seriously injured patient will be strong enough to undergo an operation. Secondly, doctors have to examine the patient to see whether delaying the operation would lessen the danger and allow the patient to recover a little from his injuries.

Addressing the recent Surgical Congress, Dr J. Hausdörfer spoke of examinations conducted by a Tübingen research team on more than one hundred patients with serious multiple injuries.

The main reason for the research was to find whether waiting for the results of biochemical examinations would allow doctors to gain more information about whether a patient could be operated upon or not.

The findings of the survey revealed that patients benefited from any delay in carrying out operations even those that appeared urgent, as their metabolism was given time to return to its normal state.

Drs C. Kramer and N. Ganzoni had already spoken at the last Surgical Congress about the possibility of treating scalds and burns by encouraging skin growth with the help of a nutrient solution.

This procedure was first used to close chronic skin wounds. At this year's congress Dr P. Klein of Marburg University Hospital told gelegates how the method could be used to treat burns.

Under normal conditions it is impossible to stop germs getting into the wounds caused by burns. But the infection can be controlled if good circulation is restored by encouraging the growth of new tissue.

The Z16 nutrient solution developed by Parshley and Simms is evidently well suited for accelerating this process. Eleven patients whose wounds were continually covered with bandages soaked in this solution developed new tissue within a matter of days. Dead tissue was rejected and infection contained.

Even in parts of the body which appeared to have suffered third-degree burns small areas of skin formed as a result of treatment with the nutrient solution. These remains normally perish through dehydration or infection when other methods are used.

Doctors at Marburg University Hospital found that patients felt the method was doing them good. Keeping the bandages damp all the time relieved the pain around the burn and painkillers were not normally required.

Dr E. Meister spoke of the beneficial effects of laser beams on healing processes on behalf of a research team from Budapest. The seven patients who took part in the experiment all had chronic skin ulcers which had not which had not responded to normal treatment, including plastic surgery.

But all the ulcers could be cured with the aid of laser beams. Previous histochemical and electron-optic examinations suggest that this laser effect is based on the stimulation of connective tissue synthesis by means of an enzyme process.

Damaged bone tissue can be helped by slowly alternating electric and magnetic impulses, Drs F. Lechner and W. Kraus of Garmisch Partenkirchen told the congress. This method presumable activates the metabolism to the same extent as intensive functional strain in the appropriavte area of the body.

Traumatologists generally accept the fact that strain can effect the cure of damaged tissue more quickly than complete rest. But in practice certain fractures mean that the patient is not as mobile as desirable. The new electromagnetic cure stimulates natural strain to a certain extent and accelerates the healing process. *Wilhelm Girstenbrey*

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 2 June 1973)

Blood test to spot cancer

Blood tests to trace cancer of the lungs, stomach or intestines are currently being examined by hospitals and research institutes in Europe and America to study their practical application.

The Hansen test was developed after years of research sponsored by a Swiss pharmaceutical firm and Dr Rolf Studer recently spoke of this method at a conference in Düsseldorf.

Studer warned doctors not to expect too much from the as it also reacted to other diseases such as alcohol-induced liver complaints, inflammation of the intestine or even heavy smoking.

This complicated and highly sensitive procedure could not therefore replace painstaking medical examinations, he claimed. It could at best be used in conjunction with medical treatment.

The test depends on a specific protein body that was not discovered until 1965. This is the carcino-embryonic-antigen (CEA) which occurs alongside certain malignant tumours and appears in the blood of cancer patients in quantities of a millionth of a milligramme.

A series of tests on more than ten thousand patients revealed that seventy to eighty per cent of those with cancer of the lungs, stomach or intestines had a higher CEA level in their blood. The more extensive the cancer tumour was, the higher the CEA level.

(Nordwest Zeitung, 2 June 1973)

MEDICAL NOTES

Infectious diseases

Doctors, the public and poli[...] responsible for health policy [...] alarmed at last year's rapid increase [...] number of infectious diseases requ[...] registration with the health authoriti[...]

The Federal Statistics Bureau [...] Wiesbaden registered 84,000 more [...] of this type in 1972, a rise of twel[...] cent compared with two per cent [...] previous year.

The statisticians found that 96 per [...] of these cases involved scarlet fe[...] jaundice, salmonella poisoning [...] meningitis.

Scarlet fever was once again the [...] common infectious disease requ[...] registration. A total of 36,100 pe[...] contracted it, a rise of fifteen per [...] The number of salmonella cases ros[...] 28 per cent to reach 14,500, the hi[...] annual total yet.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 26 May [...])

Gonorrhoea epidemic

Venereal disease incidence is contin[...] to increase at an alarming [...] Professor V. Lundt of the Federal H[...] Bureau, Berlin, told the Düsseldorf [...]nostic and Therapeutic Congress poi[...] out that some sixteen million pe[...] throughout the world are currently su[...]ing from gonorrhoea.

Syphilitic complaints no longer p[...] major role — at present there are [...] nine cases per one hundred thou[...] inhabitants in the Fedral Republic — [...] gonorrhoea has gradually reached [...]demic proportions in recent years.

The number of new cases rose [...] 39,293 in the first six months of 19[...] 42,650 in the last six months. In 1[...] 127 new cases were registered am[...] every one hundred thousand inhabitan[...] by 1972 this figure had risen to 133.[...]

But the Federal Republic comp[...] favourably to Sweden were 485 g[...]rhoea cases per one hundred th[...] inhabitants were registered in 1971.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Ze[...] für Deutschland, 6 June 1[...])

Cortisone warning

A number of specialists from [...] Augsburg hospital told the Dü[...]dorf Diagnostics Congress of t[...] problems involved in the use of d[...] containing cortisone.

Because of the harmful side-effects [...] these drugs, they recommended extre[...] caution, especially in the course [...] long-term treatment. Cortisone is e[...]tremely effective but it only conceals th[...] symptoms of a disease, they claimed.

Basic therapy directed towards find[...] the original cause of a complaint shou[...] never be neglected. Cortisone prepa[...]tions are often prescribed for compla[...] of the liver and intestines, asthm[...] chronic bronchitis, a number of sk[...] diseases and rheumatic complaints.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 5 June 1973)

Is TB jab of value?

A few days after doctors in Berlin had called for anti-tuberculosis vaccina[...]tion to continue, Professor E[...] Freeksen of Hamburg wrote an article in the *Münchner medizinische Wochenschrift* demanding the immediate end of this measure.

Freeksen, who is considered a leading authority on tuberculosis in the Fede[...] Republic, claimed that the protectio[...] provided by the vaccination [...] uncertain and that it was at any [...] superfluous as the number of TB cases [...] the Federal Republic had dropped [...] insignificance over the past few years.

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 1 June 1973)

Nutrition is a favourite topic of conversation. Everybody wants to know that diet should be followed to remain fit and healthy and not put on excess weight. But one aspect normally remains unmentioned — the question of drink. A prominent nutritional researcher has now turned to this subject.

Doctor explains why drinking can make a person thirsty

Daily water consumption varies. Some people rarely drink and consume their liquid requirements with their solid food. Others believe that the only way to quench their thirst is to down several pints of water (or beer) a day.

Studies in America have revealed that a daily consumption of only eight hundred millilitres of water or as many as six litres can be considered equally normal — even when these widely differing levels are registered under practically identical living conditions.

People in the Federal Republic know all about their average consumption of beer, wine and spirits but no exact statistics have been issued about their water consumption.

Scientists have however calculated the amount of water the organism excretes. Professor Hans Glatzel of Gross-Grönau has examined this problem in depth. "Under Central European conditions," he reports, "people who do not do much manual work can reckon on excreting 550 grams of water via respiration, 450 grams through the skin in the form of swet, 150 grams through the intestines and 1,500 grams through the kidneys."

This of course only applies to damp climates such as Central Europe. Water consumption is naturally high in Mediterranean countries. "In a warm, dry environment 1.88 litres of water can be lost within two hours," Professor Glatzel comments. "As much as 1.18 to 1.44 litres can be lost during a one-hour walk in the form of sweat or anything up to eight times the amount lost while at rest."

Laymen may well believe that anything which is drunk will be excreted in the urine — but this is only partially true. Drinking large quantities of water will increase urination to anything up to a litre an hour.

But these vast quantities of water also flush important substances out of the organism. As the kidneys are unable to excrete pure water on its own the body loses sodium, potassium, chlorine, urea and creatine.

This can have serious consequences. "If the body is flooded with water and forced to excrete several litres of urine within 24 hours, it automatically suffers a shortage of sodium unless cooking salt in some form or another is consumed," Professor Glatzel reports.

If there is a shortage of sodium in the body, thirst can no longer be quenched by means of water alone. Pure water will be immediately excreted in the form of sweat or urine. As both these substances automatically rob the organism of more sodium we reach the paradoxical situation where drinking only increases thirst.

Physiologists know that only salt and water can really quench thirst in such a situation. Beer and wine also have a low sodium content and thus set the same processes in motion as pure water.

Any person who has ever been drunk will know that thirst increases as the night wears on. Professor Glatzel confirms the old belief that the thirsty feeling the morning after can be counteracted by eating salted foodstuffs such as salt sticks or kippers. The organism's diminished water content can only be re-stocked when the sodium content has been supplemented by salt.

"When walking in hilly areas, you should never drink water from springs," Professor Glatzel recommends. The reason is once again the consequent loss of salt. Water from spring has a low sodium content and flushes large amounts of salt out of the body.

Cases of heat cramp — common among miners or stokers — can only be cured by means of cooking salt. One per cent cooking salt must be added to the liquids consumed by anyone working under hot conditions. *Lajos Schöne/PAM*

(Nordwest Zeitung, 2 June 1973)

■ EDUCATION

Teacher shortage becomes more acute as more children enter school

Gloomy reports are heard each year just before the summer holidays as education ministers, teaching associations and parents consider the prospects for the next academic year.

More children will be starting high school than ever before. There will be fewer high school teachers than expected. More lessons will have to be cancelled owing to the shortage of staff. More classes at elementary schools in North Rhine-Westphalia will include over forty children. Sterner entry restrictions are being imposed at vocational colleges.

The SPD-FDP coalition's education policy in North Rhine-Westphalia has been conducted with great energy and a good deal of self-congratulation. But the outcome has been largely disappointing.

The school development plan involving a more balanced distribution of teachers to urban and rural areas, the millions of Marks spent on new school buildings and the new posts set up have so far been unable to combat the crisis affecting schools for the past few years. Indeed, the Association of Secondary School Teachers fears that high schools could be destroyed by their growth rate.

Do overcrowded schools and stricter entry restrictions at universities reveal the educational planners' failures? For years they have been promising better educational opportunities but only seem to manoeuvre themselves into alarming bottlenecks.

Can the Education Ministers Conference be believed when it claims, right in the middle of the latest outcry about the situation at our schools, that the teacher shortage at high schools will be ended by 1975 and that a teacher surplus is expected in 1980?

North Rhine-Westphalia's Education Minister Jürgen Girgensohn was after all wrong last year when he said no elementary school classes would contain more than forty pupils from the summer term of 1973 onwards.

Previous experience has shown that forecasts in the education sector have always tended to be unreliable. In the sixties the Education Ministers Conference was always wrong when it tried to forecast the number of pupils for 1970.

Neither the Education Ministers Conference nor the Arts and Science Council were anywhere near right in their forecasts of the student population of the seventies. As a result universities have been swamped by students.

It would therefore be wise to distrust the optimism displayed by the authorities as far as the future is concerned. But a new forecast made by the Education Ministers Conference, backed up by the North Rhine-Westphalia Education Ministry's earlier calculations, is likely to prove correct as it is based not on assumptions or observations but on birth statistics and figures supplied by universities on the number of students who plan to become teachers.

The children now entering elementary school are the first of the post-bulge generation. The teacher-pupil ratio must therefore automatically improve, especially as an increase in the number of teaching posts is planned.

But optimistic forecasts about the late seventies are of little consolation to children and parents who are suffering at present from the teacher shortage and the stern university entrance restrictions.

Despite its confusion however, the public will have to realise that educational policy can only be conducted on a long-term basis and not by means of hasty decisions dependent more on emotions than expertise.

Today's bottlenecks are the result of neglect in the fifties and early sixties. By the time these mistakes were recognised in the mid-sixties and educational policy became a declared aim, it was already too late.

Attempts at reform began just as school intakes increased from year to year and an increasing number of students went on to university. An enlarged building programme and tempting salary increases for school and university staff were no longer sufficient.

The outcome is that new teaching methods have to this day been tested under unfavourable circumstances automatically resulting from the flood of new pupils.

The present shortage of staff and space throughout the country has led people to underestimate what was actually been achieved in the education sector. The 1971 figure of one and a half million high school pupils compares with only 850,000 in 1961.

During the same period the number of secondary modern pupils in the Federal Republic increased from 445,000 to 915,000. The number of university students has increased from 212,000 to the present figure of 425,000. Only three per cent of children left school with the *Abitur* in 1950. By 1971 the figure has risen to twelve per cent.

On the whole therefore educational planners have done justice to demands for more education for broader sections of the population. Their mistake was that they did not foresee the unexpected run on educational institutions that occurred as a result. That is the reason for today's bottlenecks.

It is ironic that, despite their mistakes, the educational planners have been saved by the manufacturers of the contraceptive pill. There can be no doubt that the decline in the birth rate that has resulted from the use of the Pill has eased the strain on the education system, though the effects of this process will only gradually become apparent over the next fifteen years.

Part-time teachers will still be required over the next few years and lessons will continue to be cancelled. The education ministries must seek new ways of helping schools.

The age limit for part-time teachers could be raised and industry could offer reasonable jobs to high school pupils without the *Abitur* so that they have an alternative to study. But the present shortcomings are bound to continue.

Rainer Hartmann

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 2 June 1973)

■ OUR WORLD

One in three eats and drinks too much

Every third citizen in this country is overweight to such an extent that good health is threatened, according to a report published by the dietary association in this country entitled *Diet Report 1972*. The report, commissioned by the government, was recently made public by Health Minister Katharina Focke.

The Minister explained that the problem today was not getting enough to eat but eating too much. Proof is available that every other person who dies does so because he or she has persisted in an unhealthy diet. The Ministry has examined cases of when the calory content must be included on the packing of various foodstuffs.

The Minister believes that an unhealthy diet is caused mainly by ignorance and by adhering to false ideas about food. Katharina Focke pointed out that the saying common in Luther's time that food and drink kept body and soul together no longer holds true. This and many other sayings had a false influence on good eating habits. This is equally true in the saying "The way to a man's heart is through his stomach." In modern times a dutiful wife should see that her husband did not eat too much.

The 300-page report makes a number of statements concerning the eating habits of people in this country and underlines the increasing dangers from these habits.

* More than ten per cent of babies and children are overweight along with thirty per cent of the adult population. This implies that they exceed the normal weight by ten per cent.
* Depending on the kind of active life a person leads and taking as the norm 2,600 calories daily, people over 15 in this country consume an average 3,300 calories per day.
* The consumption of protein and fat continues to increase, and the consumption of carbohydrates is decreasing. Approximately eight per cent of the calories consumed are consumed in alcohol.
* The consumption of fresh vegetables in this country is the lowest in Europe. Because vegetables are a source of minerals and vitamins this is a further unsatisfactory aspect of eating habits. People in this country are also not milk drinkers – on a list of consumers in Europe the Federal Republic is second from bottom and Italy bottom. This means that there is a calcium deficiency in the diet. More low-fat-content dairy products should be consumed.
* Only thirty per cent of school children have in their diet adequate quantities of vitamin B1 or Thiamine, so vital for the correct functioning of the brain and nervous system. This means that learning abilities and concentration are impaired.
* Adults suffer from a one-sided diet which includes too much fat. Food in old people's homes is often unsatisfactory. It has been estimated that in these establishments 47 per cent of the calory intake is via fat.
* Canteens and establishments that provide meals in considerable numbers offer food that is low in vitamins B and C. Works doctors and dieticians should pay more attention to this problem.
* Controls on imported foods should be improved so that the possibilities of poisoning can be quickly detected.
* The Federal Republic is an underdeveloped country when the question of diet is considered, and comparisons made with other countries. Only one per cent of the finances available for research is being used for research into diet. More active controls on eating habits and food generally could mean a reduction in the considerable sums spent on ill health as a result of poor eating habits and on the accident rate which is aslo attributable to diets that are unsatisfactory.

Heinzgünter Klein

(Der Tagesspiegel, 2 June 1973)

Brewery service

A Hanover brewery has set up a service to get home drivers who have had too much to drink in safety. The brewery provides transport for drinkers who have had a little too much on high days and holidays such as Father's Day, Christmas and other national festive occasions.

A spokesman for the brewery said that taxi drivers and members of the transport workers union were taking part in the service, and the cost to the brewery for each festive day was in the region of 4,000 Marks.

The driver who has drunk too much can, if he so wishes, pay up a sum when safely home for a children's charity, as an expression of his gratitude.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 30 May 1973)

Hiking for the blind

A hiking course has been established in the Habichtswald nature reserve near Ka[ssel] for blind people. The course is two metres long and includes resting places. Notic[es in] Braille have been affixed to trees to indicate the direction to be taken. (Photo: ...)

Divine butcher

On Sundays and religious holidays he preaches in church, but on work days he can be seen behind the butcher's counter hacking away at the joints of meat and weighing out the sausages.

Reinhard Zorn, a doctor of theology, from Wickrath, Lower Saxony, has since last year been employed as a butcher, and he has been honoured for his expertise with the butcher's axe by the Düsseldorf butcher's guild.

Reinhard Zorn's odd combination of jobs came about after he had earned his theological degree at Göttingen University. He then had to help is father in the family business because the work was too much or him.

When his father died he took over the family business and took a master butcher's diploma. Because he had never slaughtered animals he had to spend some time in an abattoir to gain experience.

Although he likes this butcher's work Reinhard Zorn maintains that his vocation is the Church. As soon as his three sons are old enough to take over the business he intends devoting himself entirely to his religious duties, but until then the butcher's shop in Wickrath will be run by a doctor of theology.

And that is likely to be for another year or so for Reinhard Zorn's eldest son is still only 15.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 29 May 1973)

Job changers

One third of all men out at wo[rk in] 1970 had changed their job at l[east] once between 1955 and 1970. Of [these] more than a half (54 per cent) said [that] they could not make much or any u[se of] the skills they had learnt for [their] previous line of work. In other words [one] person in six in this country learnt a [trade] unnecessarily.

These figures were provided b[y the] Institute for Labour Market and [Job] Research (IAB), attached to the F[ederal] Labour Office in Nuremberg, followi[ng a] survey – published in Bonn.

The survey showed that people w[ith] the lowest level of education and in [the] lowest echelons of society are at [the] greatest disadvantage.

According to IAB the quota o[f men] who changed jobs was 36 per c[ent of] those with elementary school edu[cation,] 22 per cent of those with lower s[chool] leaving certificate, twelve per cent [of] those with *Abitur* and nine per cent [of] those with further education.

The same relationship appeared w[ith] regard to social status: sixty per cent [of] unskilled and semi-skilled workers ch[ang]ed their job, 43 per cent of white-c[ollar] workers in minor clerical positions and [...] per cent of lower grade officials.

The IAB survey also ascertained [that] four-fifths or all those who changed t[heir] job took up their new position wi[thout] first receiving any special training for [the] period of adjustment. This was pa[rti]cularly true of those of advanced y[ears] who found a new job, while about ha[lf] the job changes recorded happe[ned] before the age of thirty.

Thirty-six per cent of those surve[yed] said they changed their job in order [to] improve their earnings or prospects [of] promotion. Only thirteen per cent claimed to have changed because [the] employment situation in the profess[ion] they had chosen was unfavourable. [A] surprisingly high quota – fifteen per ce[nt] – looked for a new job because they [felt] their old one was damaging their health.

As a rule the bulk of career changes [are] from industrial and craftsman positi[ons] which require an apprenticeship to [jobs] where there is no direct access [via a] period of training with the company.

According to the IAB researchers [this] means that adjusting the system of c[areer] training to the structure of the [job] market could lead to a cutback [in the] number of job changes.

Hans Lerchbacher

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 1 June 1973)

Unmarried couples who wish to use hotel facilities for a little illicit lovemaking will in future find that they are once again subject to the scrutiny of the desk-clerk.

A new Bill on registration in this country, recently introduced in Bonn, provides for the re-establishment of the hotel registration legislation. At the suggestion of the Ministers for Domestic Affairs in the Federal states Bonn plans to re-introduce registration to tighten up security in this country.

The central point of the proposals which Bonn Minister of the Interior Hans-Dietrich Genscher introduced two years ago, but which had to make their way through the Bundestag all over again when the premature elections wound up the last legislative period is a twelve-figure personal identity number.

The new computer number is designed to rationalise public administrative work and enable the citizen to carry out registration of himself more easily.

Numbered people

The first six digits reveal date of birth, the seventh century of birth and sex, eight to eleven are a series number and the twelfth digit is a control number.

Registration authorities must collect data for every person in this country and make this information available to other authorities. An exchange of data among registration authorities is planned for when a person changes address. But exchange of data among authorities will only be permitted for use in the normal course of their work.

Everyone will be entitled to apply to registration authorities for information on the data that have been collected about him, but it will not be possible for a third party to obtain confidential information. It is possible for a block to be placed on information. Penalties will be imposed in cases where the secrecy of this data has been infringed.

The first use to which the registration number will be put is de-registration on change of address. Later it will be used in dealings with the tax office, car registration authorities, local government offices, substitute national service authorities, aliens authorities and in insurance matters.

Alongside this legislation the Ministry of the Interior intends to amend data protection legislation, protecting the private sphere of the individual against illegal interference via data-processing.

This legal protection will cover personal data which is stored by certain public and private bodies. It will cover EDP and older methods of data-processing.

The new law will cover address agencies and private detectives. Before personal data can be stored or passed on the citizen involved must be informed.

(Handelsblatt, 1 June 1973)

■ SPORT

Ten years of Federal league football

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

In 1963, when after years of dithering the Federal football league was set up in this country, people everywhere were jubilant at the prospect of eight "finals" a week (in those days the Federal league consisted of only sixteen clubs, as against the present eighteen).

Ten years later a different tale can be told. The mammoth profits on which Federal league clubs had counted have been conspicuous by their absence and all in all the clubs in question are 25 million Marks in the red.

The reasons why interest in Federal league football is on the wane are easily listed. The grounds are not what you might call comfortable. The league leaders are apparent too early on in the season. Bribery and corruption scandals recur in swift succession. There are too few really big names among the stars. Leisure habits have changed and more people are watching more television.

With the exception of the scandals all these factors were foreseeable. No attempt was made to undertake market research in time. In its stead ambitious, shirt-sleeved amateur officials juggled with millions – and still do so.

Waning interest in watching football from the stands and terraces is by no means restricted to this country. Thirty of the 33 members of UEFA, the Union of European Football Associations, lament that crowds are on the decline.

Fifteen million football fans fewer than in years gone by now pass through the turnstiles at Federal league fixtures.

Italy, Spain and Portugal are the only countries in which officials are still satisfied with crowd turnout. All three boast a combination of favourable factors – good weather, a satisfactory number of star players and a limited number of leisure activities and not too much money to spend on them.

President Ferlaino of AC Naples explains the continuing enthusiasm for football in his country as follows: "Football helps people to forget their day-to-day problems."

Football in this country is still going through teething troubles, one of them being a bad image. Fans on the terraces know all there is to know about salaries, bonuses, transfer fees and the like, and they boo the first bad pass because they think of footballers' earnings in relation to their own.

Shortly before the end of the 1972/73 season Federal league football also celebrated another, unfortunate jubilee. On the last but one day of play the fiftieth club trainer was given the sack prematurely since 1963 – Dieter Weise of 1 FC Kaiserslautern.

Borussia Mönchengladbach provides an example of a trainer who has stayed at his job and made a success of it. Borussia's Hennes Weisweiler took the club into the Federal league and has consolidated his position despite a number of minor crises, showing that trainers do not necessarily grow stale with one club after a few seasons.

The football trainer's image in this country has changed with the passing of time. When the Federal league was established he was the top dog, commanding general and suchlike.

Then the old guard of trainer personalities such as Langner, Knöpfle, Multhaup and Merkel gave way to nobodies, grey mice as trainer Rudi Gutendorf called them. One of them, though, – Udo Lattek, who has twice taken Bayern Munich to the top of the table – has meanwhile undoubtedly made a name for himself.

Common sense has obviously returned to the trainer market, which is more than can be said for transfer sums. Far too much money changes hands for mediocre players.

This indeed is the point at which the whole business assumes a political slant. Players are not paid according to their worth, therefore they are being subsidised. Who by?

One source of cash is industrial advertising, extending, as in the case of Eintracht Brunswick, to team jerseys. This one must admit to be a legitimate source of income.

Financial support becomes a more dubious proposition once local authorities shell out the taxpayers' money when a club is in the red. That would seem to set football and the stage on the same footing, which is surely going too far.

Football will just have to pull itself out of the quagmire by its own bootstrings. Which is not to say that there is no one to lend it a helping hand. After all, next year's football World Cup is to be held in this country, which ought to give the sport a boost.

Maybe football will not die the death so soon after all. Julius Ukrainczyk, the famous Paris-based fixture manager, has forecast its demise in thirty years. That admittedly, was fifteen years ago.

Gerhard Krug

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 9 June 1973)

East Bloc boxers sweep the board at Belgrade

Frankfurter Allgemeine

"The gap between East and West has grown even wider," Dieter Wemhöner, chief coach to the Federal Republic amateur boxing association, rightly claims.

Seventy-six boxers from fourteen Western and 72 from eight Eastern European countries took part in the European amateur boxing championships recently held in Belgrade.

By the time the quarter-finals came round the balance had swung well and truly in the East Bloc's favour. Thirty-four Eastern Bloc medallists had won 74 fights between them whereas ten remaining Western Europeans had won only 29 bouts.

This country's seven participants performed better than any other Western team, as it turned out, five quarter-finalists having won six bouts (though two of them only got this far by virtue of walkovers).

Were countries to have been listed in order of achievement prior to the finals this country would have ranked sixth, just ahead of Czechoslovakia and roughly on a par with Yugoslavia.

The Hungarians, who were so successful last time at Madrid, really took a beating at Belgrade. Two years ago three-time Olympic gold medallist Laszlo Papp, the Hungarian team manager, took Gyorgy Gedo (light flyweight), Tibor Badari (bantamweight) and Janos Kajdi (welterweight) to European crowns. Andras Botos (featherweight) won a silver and Laszlo Orban (lightweight) a bronze medal.

In Belgrade only two Hungarians reached the semi-finals: light welterweight Laszlo Juhasz and welterweight Sandor Csjef.

Papp was not prepared to comment in detail at Belgrade. All that could be squeezed out of him was that "we have a very young team here, there are not many old hands left in the team."

Hungarian journalists were more forthcoming, though Olympic gold medallist and two-time European champion Gedo is injured, they pointed out, and would surely have been an odds-on favourite at Belgrade.

Olympic silver medallist Kajdi has retired and Badari and Botos were not prepared to stick to the gruelling training schedule that Papp considered essential.

"Everyone ought to put his back into it the way I used to," the most successful amateur boxer of all time says, but young boxers in Budapest take a dim view of three sessions of lumberjack training a week in Hungarian forests, though.

As a consequence the most promising youngsters did not fly to Belgrade, only the ones who stuck to the rigorous training schedule.

Hungary's spell at the top has thus come to an end, and the Rumanians have now joined the Soviet Union at the top of the amateur boxing tree. Both countries had seven competitors each in the semi-finals, followed by the GDR and Poland with five each, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria with four each and this country with three.

France, Hungary and Spain each had two men left at this stage of the proceedings, while Finland Holland and Scotland had one each.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 8 June 1973)

Hanover's racetrack is back in business

For three long years students of equestrian form in Hanover had to forgo the pleasure of following the flat season or the sticks at their local course. On the last day of May a brand-new racecourse was inaugurated on the outskirts of the city, though.

The old course at Grosse Bult had to be evacuated because the city authorities hoped to make a mint of money by selling the site to a major international industrial concern. Yet hardly had the old course closed down but the entire deal fell through.

The authorities had been so keen to go ahead with the project and start earning revenue, however, that the racecourse company had been promised a brand-new, up-to-the-minute replacement course on which work was to be started without delay.

Technically the new racecourse is not in Hanover but in Langenhagen, a neighbouring town that also houses the city's airport, but the site is the property of Hanover city council, so it is by no means going too far to christen it the new Hanover racecourse.

Hanover's longstanding reputation as a home of horseracing is due largely to the foresight of the city fathers, let it be added. For years the German St Leger was run in Hanover, for instance.

Racing lore has it that the Henckel Stakes are won by the horse that matures earliest, the Derby by the horse with the most luck and the St Leger by the season's really best three-year-old.

In the early days of horseracing the best German amateurs were to be seen at Hanover's Grosse Bult course. Professional jockeys soon followed in their footsteps.

As in days of yore when the city of Hanover ensured that racing was run on a sound footing the city and the state of Lower Saxony have once more ensured that Hanover remains a force to be reckoned with in the horceracing world.

The new racecourse itself is a shining example of this foresight and its premiere was a great success. Its crowning glory is the main stand, which has been built in prefabricated sections allowing for later extensions without tears.

With seating accommodation for 1,500 (real seats too, and not just slices of a bench), the stand provides an ideal panorama of the track and the paddock too, which is usually hidden from view.

In the body of the stand there are two enormous tote booking halls with 150 counter clerks at the service of the betting public, who will be pleased to hear that a self-service store is also provided for their convenience.

The restaurant is immediately underneath the directors' and judges' enclosure, which boasts an automatic photofinish device, so obviating the need for a special stand at the tape.

The "flat" course runs in an anti-clockwise direction, which should please the horses no end, and is 1,800 metres in length. It is so arranged as to cater for all distances between 1,000 and 2,400 metres with the sole exception of 1,700 and 1,800 metres, which hardly matter.

The steeplechase course – and the sticks have always been cultivated in Hanover – is also the cat's whiskers. The outer circle of the track is dotted with easier obstacles while the two straights are lined with trickier jumps for experienced 'chase riders and mounts.

The steeplechase course can be varied between 3,000 and 5,000 metres, which is ample. Plenty of room has, of course, been provided for ancillary tracks and a covered hippodrome twentybyfity metres in size has been built by the stables so that the horses can be kept in trim in winter and even the foulest weather.

Inside the racetrack and opposite the stand the groundwork has been laid for a trotting track 900 metres in length.

The idea is not a bad one, even though fans of horseracing proper may not approve. Hanover is not, when all is said and done, in the heart of racing country and a track has to make ends meet. Holding trotting events when there are no regular race meetings is a sensible proposal.

The stables consist of six stables each accommodating 25 horses. Each is topped by a four-room flat for trainers and three single rooms for stableboys.

The stables are of the utmost importance in view of the proposed training centre. A racing establishment that lacks training facilities has a hard time of it, the best example being Hamburg, with a racetrack that is as dead as a dodo all year long except during Derby Week.

In Hanover, then, promising groundwork has been laid for local breeders and trainers.

Walter F. Kleffel

(Die Zeit, 8 June 1973)